The Centre Reporter.

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THE CENTRE REPORTER.

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The Republican family is getting unhappy over the presidential race for 1888.

Soldiers' orphan schools in Pennsylvania, and Tewksbury almshouse in Massachusetts, are the daisies of the latter days.

Prothonotary Brett begins to show himself at the court-house occasionally. His shoes will be worn by himself a while yet, and his friends hope he may live to serve out his term.

The Orphans' School horrors are becoming more horrible as the investigation proceeds. What a nice set of "all the decency," and "God and morality" fellows we have! We would like to hear Gov. Curtin lecture these fiends.

The House Committee on Invalid Pensioners has ordered the report of a bill to increase the pensions for loss of a limb below the elbow or knee to $30 per month, above the elbow or knee to $36 per month, and at the shoulder or hip-joint to $45 per month.

The violence committed during the strike in the southwest is not approved of by the Knights of Labor. The organization is founded upon right principles, in the main; and if a few hot heads lose their temper and destroy private property there is no sanction in the laws of the order for it.

The House passed the Labor Arbitration bill on 3—yeas, 195; nays, 30. It will now go the Senate, where some believe it will be defeated. We do not believe that congress can pass a labor arbitration bill that will be satisfactory. It would require to make binding a thing over which congress has no control.

A labor arbitration bill was introduced in the house at Washington the other day, and is likely to pass. The bill provides a plan for voluntary arbitration by a commission composed of three members, one from each side and a third to be selected by the two, this board to have the powers of a United States commission. The bill relates only to railroad troubles.

In Basle, Switzerland, all the carpenters, joiners, glaziers and turners have struck work in consequence of the refusal of the masters to reduce the working day to ten hours. These Swiss are behind the Americans, here the strike is for eight hours. We suppose when the strike over here gets to be for six hours, the Swiss will come in for eight hours.

In the U. S. Senate, a few days ago, there was quite a lip and tongue row between a half dozen Republican Senators, who are presidential aspirants. Logan was the mad ingun of the crowd and went for plumb and the rest with pepper on his tongue, and got broadsides in return. Edmunds came in for a share and Blaine was suspected to have had a hand in by proxy. Logan, it is said, is still mad.

Among the bills introduced in the House was one by Mr. Curtin, providing a special committee to investigate the cause and extent of the present labor troubles; by Mr. Houck, providing for a commission, to be known as the "Central Labor Commission," to investigate the different questions relating to house labor and the remuneration thereof; by Mr. O'Neil, providing for boards of arbitration.

The examination of the clothing accounts by the Gov. shows various means have been adopted to swell the figures to the amount required to be expended to clothe the soldiers' orphans. In some instances bills appear to have been duplicated, and in others they have not been receipted. The Inspectors have approved bills in the most reckless fashion. There is abundant evidence to show that these officials have not complied with the Department regulations requiring them to visit each school at least once in three months. The inspection records of some of the schools indicate that the male inspector visited them but once a year and the female Inspector twice a year.

A PAUPER CASE.

In the Supreme Court, the other day, Judge Gordon handed down a decision in the case of the Overseers of the Poor of Montourville vs. Overseers of the Poor of Fairfield township, error of quarter sessions of Lycoming county, in which Susan Gray, an insane pauper, whose father, Joseph Gray, by renting a house in Montourville, in 1854, and paying rent for one year, acquired a settlement in that borough, was alleged by its Overseers of the Poor to be really a resident of Fairfield township. The decision affirms the decision of the court below, that Susan Gray was a resident of Montourville.

INFAMIES PERPETRATED IN THE ORPHANS' SCHOOLS.

Such disgusting revelations in the management of the Soldiers' Orphans' School were again made on 27 ult., that the previous exposures sink into significance. While journeying around the State fulfilling the duties of his self-imposed task, Governor Pattison heard, and seen a great deal that convinced him that the wards of the State were in dangerous hands, but when he heard the testimony on Saturday he must have felt that the chastity of the pupils of some of the schools has been jeopardized. Assisted by Dr. John Norris, the Governor took the testimony of Daniel W. Denlinger, a teacher of the Mount Joy school, from November, 1883, to March, 1884, and that of B. W. Crawford, who resides at 1827 North Seventh St., Harrisburg. Crawford was employed at the McAllisterville school as a shoemaker, from September 1880 to 1884, during which time he was a witness of disgusting and immoral conduct. The witness was timid in giving his testimony, but, when assured that he need have no fear, he told his story in a frank manner. The testimony given by Mr. Crawford showed that the allowance by the State for the mending of shoes was only used in part, and when Mr. Wright assumed control he wanted Crawford to work for even less. Crawford left the school, and shortly afterward his children, who were inmates of the institution, were brought home. Crawford then wrote to Colonel George F. McFarland, stating that he could not see how a moral school and a house of ill-fame could be conducted in one building. The immorality referred to is of the most disgusting nature. "McFarland," said the witness, "was too intimate with more than a dozen girls, and the cook of the school calls her child after McFarland."

The witness also testified to the uncleanliness that existed in the school; how the children were permitted to be lousy, and the disgraceful manner in which the clothing was kept.

Twenty-four of the children suffered from frozen feet, said Mr. Denlinger, and thirty pupils had the itch. The rooms were badly ventilated and filthy in the extreme, while the bed clothing was unfit for use. The boys were meagerly clad and on one occasion a mere infant was discovered walking in the snow in his bare feet, his shoes being worn through. Seven boys, each of whom suffered from the itch, were compelled to sleep in one bed in order to keep warm, and they did not remove their shoes or clothing. Wright desired to get rid of Principal Hipple and urged the boys through Sherbin to attack him. Wright told the children that he had paid $5,000 out of his own pocket for clothing for them.

Prof. Thurston, of the Cornell University, Director of the Sibley College of Mechanical Engineering and Mechanic Arts, has addressed a letter to General Master Workman Powderly, of the Knights of Labor. He announces himself a friend of all legitimate labor movements and in favor of organizing labor for legitimate purposes, but says he regards the Missouri Pacific strike as one of the most unfortunate blunders yet committed by the men—as a crime against the members of their own organization, their own families and their own cause. He fears that "this strike without adequate reason and this assault on the legal rights and privileges of thousands of innocent wage-earners will do more to retard the progressing industrial revolution which has the sympathy of all fair-minded men, whether employed or employing, than years of steady, law-abiding and square-dealing action on the part of the unions and their friends can compensate."

Prof. Thurston says he has great faith in temperate discussion and, where necessary, arbitration between organized labor and organized capital. The result in the end will be favorable to both. He believes that both have common interests and that both must stand or fall together.

"Intemperate words or lawless acts, the deprivation of individuals of their legal rights to labor where and on what terms they choose simply by the physical strength of a large number and without even the semblance of right, is a form of tyranny that the people of a free country will no longer permit."

The farmers of Centre county in the last three years have found their occupation less remunerative than in any other previous period of three years. Prices have ruled so low that many have two crops of wheat in their barns, and some even three, holding on and hoping for living prices. If there is no change for the better we do not see any other course for the husbandman but to turn his attention to something else. But what is that "something else"? that's the rub, bad as wheat at 80 to 88, oats at 30, &c.

THE NEW RAILROAD.

The Lewisburg *Journal*, 31 ult., says: From what we have been able to learn, the railroad company recently chartered which proposes to build a line from Mauch Chunk to New Castle, is to be one of the links of the Midland road—the company whose route runs through our county and will be one of the great lines of the country. If it is, it will cross the river near our borough, and run through one of the mountain gaps northwest of us, pass over a small corner of Lycoming county into Clinton county, and in that way get beyond the mountains at a low grade, and make nearly a straight line from Mauch Chunk to New Castle. The object is to make as near an air line as possible.

P. S.—Since the above is in type we have learned from a gentleman who had a talk with some of the leading men of the New York, Bloomsburg & Western R. R. Co., that the capital of the company has been subscribed, engineers will be upon the line probably this week, and work will be commenced forthwith, the road to be finished this year. A survey is to be made over the line passing through Lewisburg, crossing the river about where Walls & Co.'s warehouses stand, following Buffalo Creek several miles and then passing through one of the gaps into Sugar Valley, Clinton Co. This is the popular line if the grade is not over 40 feet to the mile. It is claimed the grade will not at the highest be over 27 feet to the mile. The probability is that there will be plenty of business in this locality the coming summer. It is believed this is a different party from the Midland Co., and probably it is backed by the Penn'a Central, in order to have the shortest line to the west.

The Reporter would just add that this road may strike the Brush Valley Narrows, and is also sure to pass through Nittany Valley if it fails to strike the Narrows.

THE DUTY OF EVERY CITIZEN.

The Philadelphia *Inquirer* says with scarcely an exception the newspaper press of the United States has strongly expressed its sympathy with the workingmen in all their orderly and lawful efforts to improve their physical condition, and they can depend upon having such sympathy as long as they pursue methods to obtain their ends which are defensible in good policy. There have, however, been few better things said by any public journal on the subject of labor's contention than the following, which we find in the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat*: "It is the duty of every citizen, be he Knight of Labor or Knight of Capital, to stand by the laws of his country as against the orders, rules or constitution of any society or organization, secret or public. If the laws are oppressive to any class, they should be changed, but no class or condition of men has a right to defy the law, and to erect in its stead the despotism of an Executive Committee." That is as sound and wholesome doctrine as either party to this contention is ever likely to hear, and it is applicable to this country more than any other. Here the great majority are composed of workingmen, and here the majority choose not only the makers of the law but the executors of them. They can therefore choose those who will make acceptable laws or repeal unacceptable ones, and they can, if they please, influence the executors of the laws to either enforce them rigorously or to disregard their execution. If they do the latter there can only be one possible result, anarchy. Should that come, then the condition of labor would be worse, not better, than that of capital, and that of the best would be lamentable and direful. So long as the workingmen can make the laws and those who administer them they should first of all resolve that whatever they do to improve their condition they will do it orderly and lawfully, and stand in the front ranks to keep down disorder and lawlessness, which lead to anarchy or possibly revolution.

THE WHEAT OUTLOOK.

A telegram dated Toledo, O., 2, says: Seventeen hundred reports, covering every important wheat county in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan, Kansas, and Missouri say the present prospects of the growing crop are very favorable in Indiana, Missouri, Ilinois and Ohio, fair to good in Michigan, and poor in Kansas. All show an important improvement since the recent rains. The prospect average even better than two years ago. The area sown is larger than the amount harvested on last crop. Reserves of old wheat moderate, but Michigan has over one-fourth of last crop remaining. Half of the farmers are disposed to sell. Country roads bad.

Lewis Lieder, a tailor, of Altoona, who possessed a fine development of chest, offered to allow any one to strike him a blow with full force on that portion of the body. This challenge was accepted and a blow administered which resulted in his death soon afterward.

STRIKE NOTES.

Martin Irons is the leader of the present railroad strike, with Jay Gould on the other side. Then it's a fight between iron and gold.

Some are now charging that Martin Irons is in the pay of New York stock gamblers who want to run down prices and bear the market.

Hoxie says they can get as many good men as they want and freight resumption is completed.

A prominent Knight said: "Mr. Gould evidently believes he has conquered the strikers, and beaten the order. In this belief he assisted by reports which carefully conceal the true state of affairs. However, I am prone to think that Mr. Gould will find that he has not yet taxed our resoerces to anything like exhaustion. We are stronger to-day than ever, because the world now fully understands the case. We are fighting the battle of the people versus the railway monopolists."

In New York, on 4, Jay Gould pleasantly remarked: "The strike on our roads is practically over. Its backbone is broken. It will be a thing of the past very soon. I have been astonished at much of the revelation that has come through the recent disturbances, but nothing has been so surprising as the proof of the weakness of the Knights of Labor. They have no such organization as I had supposed. Their demonstrations had led me to believe them not only formidably, but practically unconquerable. Recent history has proved this idea all false. They are not strong; they are weak."

General Master Workman Powderly is sick at his home in Scranton, and no callers are allowed.

Robert Hare Powell's Sons & Co. have discovered on their estate in Bedford county, along the line of their narrow gauge railroad, about two miles from the furnace near Saxton, a large deposit of hematite iron ore. The deposit undoubtedly extends along the line of their property in Bedford and Huntingdon counties, about 15 miles in length. The ore is known as the Fluke range and surpasses both in quality and quantity their great ore banks at Dry Hollow mines, Warror's Mark twp., Huntingdon Co. It is the intention of this company to order extensive washers and immediately develop this ore, as it can be delivered at their furnace at a cost not exceeding $1 per ton. It is is also their intention to erect another stack the coming year. With three great deposits of ore adjacent to their furnace, and other facilities this company have, there is no point in the country where iron can be produced so cheaply and of so fine a quality.

When railroad companies complain of the wrongs of a strike, they must know that their own action in wronging communities takes from them that sympathy they might have if they heeded the just complaints of the public. Two wrongs will not make one right, however; but one wrong, if persisted in, will invariably beget another and a far greater one. Let the railroad kings bear this in mind.

Labor often is wronged and pinched, yet bears it in silence. If there were more of the enormous railroad profits put into the wages of railroad employes there would be less cause for discontent, and still enough left to make millionaires of the railroad magnates. At least so it seemeth to the Reporter.

We spent an hour with ex-senator Cameron, at his home, the other day, and found the old gentleman as hale and fresh as though his years scored 65 instead of 88. His intellect is clear, with speech fluent in conversation. The General repeated incidents of travel through this valley, years ago and was a lodger at Earlystown and Old Fort hotels, and remembers quite well the names of many of our old citizens, some of whom he was surprised to learn from us had passed to the other shore, altho' not as high in years as himself. Mr. Cameron used to travel through here on horseback, which was a common mode of journeying in that early day—40 and 50 year ago.

Whenever the western grain gamblers get through with making a foot ball of the grain market, farmers will get better prices. It is these scalawags that do more to interfere with the farmer getting better prices for his crops than any other cause. The greatest sufferers are the eastern farmers, who in addition to the speculators' arts have the discrimination in freight to operate against them. Western wheat is sent to the seaboard by rail for the same rates as from points a thousand miles farther east.

Dubois, April 5.—The strike in the Fourth district is likely to take a more serious turn, and there is danger that every mine now working will shut down. Should this be done 6,000 men will be thrown out of employment.

BLOODY WORK AT FORT WORTH,

On the Missouri Pacific—Several Men Killed.

Fort Worth, Texas, April 4.—The Missouri Pacific officials at this point attempted to move a coal train that had been side-tracked at Hodge Junction to Waco yesterday. The train disappeared from view, and the crowd dispersed. Many had not reached their homes when Henry Ellis came dashing up Main street on horseback and reined up at the Court House, where Sheriff Walter Maddox and several of his deputies were standing discussing the next move to be made.

"Walter, they have fired on that coal train and three of the boys are killed," gasped out Ellis. Hurried inquiry elicited the fact that the attack had been made at the crossing of the Fort Worth and New Orleans and Missouri Pacific Roads, about two miles below the Union Depot. In a few minutes the train backed up to the Union Depot, bearing its load of ghastly freight. The news had spread like wildfire throughout the the city, and men, pale with excitement, men no longer doubting that the situation was most alarming, answered to the summons of Sheriff Maddox as he passed along: "Arm yourselves with Winchesters and report at the Union Depot at once." Crowds rushed to the gun-store of A. J. Anderson, and inside of an hour he had sold 150 Winchester rifles, and upwards of 3,500 45-calliber cartridges for the same, besides a number of revolvers.

Constable Hale, who was a guard on the train, says the strikers were seen about the switch and the train came to a halt. The officers in front jumped off, and Courtright and Thompson searched and arrested four men near the switch had been thrown. They had not noticed any men in front in the bushes when crack, crack, crack, came from the Winchesters almost in unison, followed by other shots from the weeds. Dick Townsend was struck at the first fire. He fell back against the pilot, but rallied and emptied his revolver. We answered the fire promptly, and drove the men from the bushes back of two cars of lumber standing about four hundred yards away on the Fort Worth and New Orleans, when we returned to the train, and found that Snead was shot through the head, and Fulford through both thighs.

Officer Fulford was seen at his residence last night, and although in great pain, told the terrible tale of the shooting as follows: "We had stopped at the switch, where the ground was open, but on a line with where I was on the train was an embankment made by digging the cut, and the dirt being piled up higher than my head when I stood on the train. Some of the others were searching the men in front, and I went up the embankment, when I saw several men lying behind it. Just then I heard a shot in front. I turned in that direction and saw five or six men with Winchester rifles. One of the men was J. R. Harding, a carpenter, whom I knew. He leveled his Winchester and fired at me. The ball passed through my thighs. In a few minutes I saw three or four strikers fall as our men fired, when I fell to the ground.

Fort Worth, April 4.—Six companies of the Fourth regiment have arrived here and two companies of the First are also here. Brigadier General Roberts is in command.

THE END NOT YET.

Fort Worth, April 5.—The town is full of troops to-day. This morning Governor Ireland arrived. There has been no disturbance here, and the town is yet under martial law. It was rumored that the tracks had been torn up some miles from here, and that probably dynamite would be resorted to by the strikers, but there has been nothing to confirm these reports. It is also reported that the engineer bringing Governor Ireland to Fort Worth this morning, was killed by the strikers.

THE STRIKE.

Parsons, Kansas, April 4.—Eight companies of the First Regiment of Kansas militia arrived in this city and took charge of the Missouri Pacific yards. The Guards commenced making up trains, the engines being guarded on each side by the bayonets of the soldiers. The yards are being cleared of cars.

Huntingdon, Pa., April 4.—An official circular has been issued from Osceola Mills, Clearfield county, by the Executive Board of the National Federation of Miners and distributed through District No. 3. They congratulate themselves that everything done by the board and by the Cumberland Convention in February has been in the right direction, and that all the men who went into the movement for an advance are standing firmly except those who have received the advance and resumed work. They say the operators whose mines are now in operation have agreed to collect ten cents a ton, the amount of the advance, and to pay it to the Federation for the support of the strikers.

Pittsburg, April 4.—The street car strike is settled, and after 8 days' idleness, the cars were taken out to-day on all the lines but one.

A COAL FAMINE AT BELLEFONTE.

Bellefonte, April 5.—The effect of the strike in the Clearfield coal region is beginning to be felt in this neighborhood in the way of a coal famine. Already some of the manufacturing enterprises are suffering. The nail factory has been compelled to shut down and the flouring mills are threatened with a similar trouble. Unless the difficulties are adjusted all the other manufacturing establishments will be compelled to close.

One hundred and twenty families from Fulton, Franklin, Huntingdon and Mifflin counties left on Monday, 26 ult., for Dakota, to engage in agricultural and and other pursuits.

THE CLEARFIELD STRIKERS.

A Statement of Their Grievances.

Harrisburg, April 4.—The Clearfield region coal miners, who are on a strike for an increase of 10 per cent. a ton on coal, have appealed to Governor Pattison for help through a committee. A long petition has been presented to the Governor, in which the striking miners say that the present price (40 cents a ton.) leaves on the average but $10.90 a month to each man, with which to feed and clothe his family. It is alleged that the miners sought a solution of the dispute by means of arbitration, but the operators refused their overtures, and that at nearly all the mines the workmen are required to deal at the company's stores under pain of being dismissed from employment. At these stores it is claimed that the miners are compelled to pay from 25 to 30 per cent. more than elsewhere, and that the mine bosses and superintendents compel the miners to deal at these stores and that the operators receive a percentage for sending their men there to be robbed. Another grievance is the non-enforcement of the laws in the interest of the miners and mine laborers. The Berwind White Coal Co., a corporation with millions of capital, is charged with prolonging the strike for the purpose of crushing out the smaller operators in order to obtain full control of the coal trade. The committee who called on the Governor claims to have received the assurance that the Governor would take action looking to the correction of evils over which the state has control.

STATEMENTS DENIED.

Huntingdon, April 5.—The coal operators take issue with the statements made by the strikers in their petition to the Governor. They say that the earnings of the miners and the mine laborers greatly exceed $20 a month, the amount mentioned in the petition, and point to the fact that the checks of the men in Clearfield county for February, received by them since the strike began, averaged over $40, and that at East Broad Top the checks ranged from that sum up to $70. Wisher, Miller & Co. exhibit their pay rolls for February, showing that the average earnings of the miners for the month were more than $40 and that they paid drivers $1.75 a day, and no laborers less than $1.50. The demand of the strikers is that the wages be raised 25 per cent. in addition to the ten cents a ton additional for mining.

STRIKERS AND CITIZENS ARMED AND BLOODSHED FEARED.

Fort Worth, Texas, Apr. 2.—Fort Worth is in the hands of a mob. A possee of citizens summoned by the Sheriff to assemble yesterday morning at the Missouri Pacific yards met, some 300 strong. Most of the citizens were armed. About 400 armed strikers, desperate and ready for bloodshed, were on the scene. Fifty well armed officers were also on hand. A freight train was made up and a Missouri Pacific engine came along to pull out the train. A rush for the engine was made by the strikers. Arms were presented on both sides. The engine was not molested, but all the cars were uncoupled, and even the nuts were taken out of the draw-heads. Some of the Knights were arrested. The engine was sent back to the round house and all attempts to move trains were abandoned.

The citizens lacked organization. They had no leaders, while the strikers were thoroughly organized. Mayor Smith addressed the mob, but the strikers cried "Rats." "No more Peter Smith for Mayor again." The Sheriff summoned a number of citizens to go armed to the Missouri Pacific yards to-day.

The Missouri Pacific was still in the hands of the strikers to-day.

THE GREAT FLOODS.

Hundreds of Lives and Millions of Dollars Lost in the South.

Montgomery, April 3.—The loss of life and property from floods in this vicinity is appalling. Resulting destitution will be widespread. It seems every river in Alabama will have the same record.

Two or three United States boats are on the Alabama river and could be used in distributing supplies and prevent starvation. The situation all over the flooded region is deplorable. Many farmers have lost all their horses, mules, cows, corn and cotton seed along the Alabama, Tombigbee, Coosa, Warrior, Tallapoosa, Cahaba and Chattahoochie rivers. It is safe to estimate the loss by the flood to Alabama at $2,000,000 and possibly several hundred lives.

Chattanooga, Tenn., April 3.—Some 5,000 persons who are homeless are well taken care of by the citizens' relief committee.

Rome, Ga., April 3.—The loss at Rome is estimated at $1,500,000.

HOW STRIKES ORIGINATE.

St. Louis Globe Democrat.

The present strike on the Southwestern system originated, as it is well known in the discharge of a man named Hall, at Marshall, Tex. Strange to say, about ten days before the strike was ordered a general strike was threatened because of the refusal of the company to discharge a man. Mr. Irons, Chairman of the Executive Committee at Sedalia, notified the Superintendent at that place that if a certain master mechanic was not discharged within 48 hours a strike would be ordered on the entire Missouri Pacific system. The strike was averted only by a voluntary resignation of the man who had incurred the wrath of the committee. He was a good mechanic, well fitted for the place, and a favorite with the officers of the road.

IS IRONS PAID BY GAMBLERS?

New York, April 4.—It is currently believed in some circles that Martin Irons, of St. Louis, chairman of District Assembly No. 101, Knights of Labor, is in pay of stock-gamblers in this city who are interested in bearing stocks. The reports tell of alleged detected cypher dispatches between stock-gamblers here and in St. Louis who are supposed to be within reach of Irons.

Dreamers.

Many a beautiful sunbeam plays in the forest deep,
Many a beautiful starbeam strays in the children's sleep.
Many a dewdrop glistens unnoticed by mortal eyes,
And lips that we see not breathe us the fragrance of other skies.

Deep in the depths of the heart strays many a golden gleam,
Many a beautiful star ray enters the dreamer's dream;
Jewels that sparkle and glisten, breezes from balmy skies
Live in the soul, ideal, all hidden from mortal eyes.

All the delightful landscapes outstretched to the mental view—
Beautiful worlds receding beyond the horizon blue—
Glories that blend above it in streams that eternal flow,
Are to the dreamer's fancy as visions of long ago.

'Tis thus the sweet ideal beauty and truth are found—
Unheard, unseen as the treasures deep in the silent ground;
The soul, in its flights of fancy, its hidden and pensive dreams
Live more in the world that's real, and less in the world that seems.

THE HERMIT'S DAUGHTER.

A wild, rock-bound coast; here and there great lichen-covered bowlders lift their heads above the ceaseless, tumultuous wash of the billows.

High up upon the cliff is perched a slim, girlish figure, her hands lightly crossed upon her knees and her dark face, with its great, restless gray eyes, looking far out over the water. The face is one that, once seen, can not soon be forgotten, and so thinks another, who, from a sheltered nook, has been watching for some moments the quiet figure.

The shadows of evening are falling fast; even now the sun, just vanishing in the west, is flinging out into the sky its farewell banners of crimson and gold. Yet still the girl sits motionless, with that strange, yearning look upon her young face which first attracted the watcher's attention.

At last he abandons his post of observation and strolls away down the moss-covered shelves of rocks, picking his way slowly and carefully, in the uncertain light, along the dangerous path.

Suddenly he trips and catches himself; but with the next false step his foot slips into a crevice, and a sharp twinge at his ankle tells him that he must have sprained it. "What shall I do in this out-of-the-way place with a sprained ankle?" he ruefully thinks, vainly trying to draw his foot from where it is held in the rock's jagged embrace. He finds that he is fast, and then bethinks him of the maiden in her eerie perch.

Raising his voice, a loud call rings through the silence, and light footsteps approach.

"I fear that my foot is seriously hurt," he says. "Is there any place near where I can stop over night? I think by morning it will be all right, if I keep quiet at first."

The injured member has been deftly drawn out by strong, pliant fingers even as he speaks, though not without causing him to utter an exclamation of pain.

"My house is not very far off," the girl replies, "and, though my father is not fond of harboring strangers, I am sure he will shelter you to-night for pity's sake.'

Guy rises and essays to walk, but it is evidently no easy matter.

"Lean on me, sir," says the girl, with a vibrating, musical voice and correct language, which strikes him as strange in an inhabitant of that rude, uncultured region.

Guy glances at the slight arm extended to him, and then down at his own athletic form, with a half smile.

"I am stronger than I look, sir; try.'

Thus urged, he rests his hand upon her shoulder, and finds she spoke truly; and, with frequent pauses, and leaning heavily upon his guide, he manages to reach her rude stone dwelling.

An old man, browned with exposure to the sun, and with long white hair hanging over his shoulders, stands in the lighted doorway, peering down the path. He hears the approaching steps.

"You are late, child. What kept you?" Then he sees the stranger. "Whom have you here?" he says sharply, with a sudden, noticeable change in his voice from fond solicitude to displeasure.

"A gentleman, father, who has fallen upon the rocks and hurt himself."

Guy Erceldoune lifts his hat courteously to the weird, rough-looking man before him.

"Sir, but for your daughter I should even now be in painful 'durance vile.' Will you not complete the good work she has begun, by allowing me a night's shelter?"

Whether it is that the courtly bow and polite address call up reminiscences of the past, or that the charm of the frank voice and handsome face impresses even him, old Simon, (as he is called in the region around), with a low mutter, which can hardly be called assent, yet is not denial, turns and leads the way in. Guy follows, longing to rest his foot, which now pains him acutely. The boot is gently drawn off, and small, soft fingers bathe and bandage his ankle. Then the girl, whose name he learns is Elvie, moves around the room and prepares a frugal meal which is partaken of in almost utter silence. Guy looks, now and then, curiously toward his host, who eats with gloomily downcast eyes, and from him to the beautiful dark face of his daughter. In his own mind he soon satisfies himself that the man is one of those misanthropical beings who, forsaking the world, live in a solitude of their own choosing.

His sprain proves more serious than Guy has expected, and the next morning finds him unable to move from the shelter of old Simon's roof.

The hermit at first looks surly enough; but when he sees it cannot be helped he resigns himself to circumstances, and after a time, as he listens, apparently unheeding, to Guy's entertaining conversation and amusing anecdotes of that outer world which is to him a sealed volume of the past, his gloomy countenance softens somewhat.

A few days go by, and, evidently much to Elvie's surprise, her father, instead of spending the evening poring over his musty books, draws his chair near their guest and takes part in the conversation.

A sprained ankle seems a trifling thing, but it often proves very troublesome, and Erceldoune's long walk did not do his injury any good. So he is still obliged to keep perfectly quiet. To tell the truth, it is no irksome thing to him, for fate has never before thrown in his path one who so puzzles, baffles and bewitches him as does this simple maiden, with her lovely, refined face and rude dress and surroundings.

Elvie and her father's guest have many long talks. The girl, with her impulsive actions and her unrestrained delight, as she listens to his stories of the great world she has never known, seems a mere child; but her exquisite form, daintily rounded in the truest symmetry, and her face, with its ever-changing eyes, is a woman's.

More than a week has gone by, and Guy now thinks that he will be able to use his foot. He tells Elvie and her father so.

Old Simon flings back his long white hair with a sudden movement and starts to speak, then hesitates; finally he says:

"Stranger," so he calls him, "in the short time I have known you I have learned to trust you." He says the word "trust" with a strong emphasis. "I had thought never to believe in anything outside of these walls again; but I feel that you are worthy of confidence, and would not stoop to a dishonorable action. Stay"—as Guy attempts to speak—"you wonder why I say this—let me tell you. I have not always been as you see me. Years ago I was a rich man—rich in money and affection, with a good business, a wife and this child," touching Elvie, who sits quietly beside him. "A villain in whom I trusted ruined my fortunes, and, worse than that, my fondly-loved wife was stricken suddenly and died. There is no need to speak of the anguish and bitterness I struggled with—it ended in my fleeing far from the haunts of men, with the one treasure left me in this world. Here I have been since. Now I am old, I may die at any time, and, though I do not fear death for myself, I dread the idea of leaving this child unprotected, she is without relatives."

"Father! father! do not speak of dying!"

Elvie springs to the old man's side, and her dark hair mingles with his white locks as she winds her arms around his neck.

Involuntary tears spring into the listener's eyes. He is ever quickly touched by aught appealing to a sympathetic heart.

"What I want to ask of you is this," continues the old man, unwinding his child's arms and putting her gently aside: "When I am gone will you be a protector to Elvie. Will you place her in a position where she can earn her own living? She is well educated—I have seen to that myself. It is a great boon to ask from a stranger; but, as I have said before, I trust you. I have noticed that you already take an interest in her—will you see that when she is alone in the world no harm comes to her?"

He pauses, and gravely and solemnly Guy Erceldoune answers:

"I will."

Elvie raises her glorious eyes a moment to his face, then, turning, she hides them upon her father's shoulder. As the old hermit parts from his guest he holds his hands and looks earnestly into his face.

"When I feel my last hour approaching I will send for you; until then—farewell!"

"As Elvie accompanies him down the steep path which leads from the cottage. Guy says to her:

"Elvie, when the time comes that your father is taken away from you (which I hope may be a long distance, for your sake), I will take you to a dear aunt—my mother's sister. She loves me, and is childless, and will do anything to please me. Remember, if anything happens, send immediately for me—you have my address.

He pauses, and looks hesitatingly into her face. Surely, she is such a child, one kiss would be no harm. She lifts her innocent eyes to his face and holds out one tiny brown hand, and, as he takes it, warm and trembling, into his broad palm, he realizes for the first time that this girl, with her peculiar, winsome beauty, is more to him than ever woman has been before.

He raises the little fingers to his lips, and goes, not trusting himself to stay longer.

"It would be a sin," he thinks to himself as he strides along, "to disturb her sweet innocence; but some day, perhaps—"

The time is not long until his summons comes, and as hastily as he travels, there is one that travels faster. He finds a group of rough but kindly fisherwomen in the stone cottage, trying to soothe the daughter, who had flung herself beside the dead, refusing comfort. But useless are those sobs, those passionate caresses; the stern lips which had ever been so tender to her will never again unclose to address her.

The quiet funeral is over, and Guy Erceldoune is glad that he did not speak what was in his mind that morning, as he notes how to no one else does the bereaved girl turn for comfort as she does to him, and like a brother he cares for her.

As they leave the rude cottage where all her life has been spent, with no companion but her books and the father just laid beneath the sod, Elvie gives one long look backward; then she leaves her old home forever.

Mrs. Trevor clasps her kind arms about the young stranger, and in a voice whose sweetness is like a strain of unfamiliar music in the motherless girl's ears, she bids her welcome.

Two years pass. Elvie is still with Guy's aunt, cultivating her great talent for painting and fitting herself to teach. When she speaks of obtaining a position to Guy, he always smiles to himself. He well knows what position he hopes she will occupy; but he does not speak what is in his thoughts. She is young, only eighteen, and he must not take advantage of her inexperience. If, when she sees more of this world, she comes to him, then will his happiness be all the greater for waiting. His business does not lie near his aunt's home, so it is but seldom he can be there.

One day Mrs Trevor holds out to Elvie a miniature which she has taken from a drawer.

"Have you ever seen the picture of the young lady that is to be my nephew's wife?"

Elvie takes it in her hand mechanically. Her nephew's wife? Why does her heart throb so wildly? With an effort she looks at the pictured face which smiles up at her, so different from her own, with its sweet, timid expression, fair hair and blue eyes.

"I did not know he was engaged."

"Oh, yes, placidly replied Mrs. Trevor, laying it back into its case again; "they are to be married before a great while."

It is evening, in the gloaming Elvie walks up and down the veranda. To and fro she paces, her scarlet shawl slipping from her shoulders and trailing like a serpent or flame down her flowing black dress.

She pushes the masses of dark hair away from her forehead. Insupportable thoughts crowd upon her; her head throbs with pain.

"Fool that I am!" she thinks, "to have deluded myself that it was love that looked out at me from his dear eyes, when it was only friendship. Oh!" she raised her bare arms to her head, "how it aches! Ah, it is not safe for me to stay where I may meet him any day! I must go or I shall surely betray myself!"

Mrs. Trevor wonders much at the passionate earnestness of Elvie's good-night embrace; but it comes back to her, and she understands, when, the next morning, she finds the dainty nest empty and that the bird has flown.

A brief note on Elvie's toilet stand says that she is tired of being dependent and has gone to carve a future for herself. It begins bravely enough, but the tear-blotted signature—"your sorrowful Elvie"—shows the lady that there is something besides the wish for independence. She sits down and thinks over all that has happened the last few days, and suddenly a light dawns upon her. Taking her writing materials, she pens a letter to Guy. He comes, and they confer together. At last he says:

"Auntie, you may be right. The little proud darling, how well she hid her love—if she does love me. Would that I had spoken and told her what she was to me; but I feared to stake my all until I was sure, and now, through waiting, I have lost her!"

"Nay, Guy, surely she cannot be lost. I feel that what has happened was my fault; let us search for her together."

Five years have passed. Elvie left no clue, and though Guy and his aunt have searched unwearyingly, they have both love so well. Her disappearance is a mystery which their united efforts have not solved, and now Guy has given up all hope. He bears his grief manfully, but his aunt sees how he suffers.

One day a letter comes to him from his brother in his Southern home.

"You have never seen my wife save in a picture," he writes. "Come and acknowledge how much the reality exceeds the artist's ideal.

Guy accept the invitation, and his brother presents to him with pride his fair mignonne-faced wife.

Time passes swiftly, amid varied pleasures.

One evening they are invited to attend an artist's reception. Guy accompanies his brother and his wife, and together they walk through the long rooms. Before one picture the crowd is somewhat dense. Guy edges his way in and gains a good position. This is what he sees: A stretch of rock-bound shore, against which great waves rear their white-crested heads; above the sky glows with the vivid hues of a setting sun; brown-bodied pines and scraggy shrubs cling to the rocks in the background, while at one side, upon a large jagged-edged bowlder, is seated the slight form of a young girl. She is gazing out over the sea, her hands lightly clasped about her knees, and her great, luminous eyes look out of her dark face with an intense longing in their depths.

Guy trembles as he stands. He knows whose hands must have painted this exquisite thing, which, voices around him are saying, "will surely take the prize."

He reads the artist's name in the catalogue—"Miss Elvert." He tells his brother something of his story, and with his help soon ascertains where she resides.

This evening Miss Elvert, whose picture has been pronounced the success of the season, is seated in her room alone. It is Elvie; the same beautiful dark face as of old; but there is a restless look in her eyes, and she shivers slightly as she murmurs:

"Ah, all this praise is very sweet, but why does it not make me happy?'

The door opens gently behind her.

"Miss Elvert, a visitor wishes to see you."

Wearily rising, and drawing her crimson shawl over her shoulders, she walks through the long hall. "Another to congratulate me, I suppose," she thinks as she opens the door.

Some one starts forward; clasps her close to his heart, and, in a voice whose musical tones she remembers well, exclaims:

"At last! at last! Elvie, my darling!"

She draws away with an air of hauteur; her face is as chilling as Greenland snows, with never a bit of color, save in the perfect lips. Two or three dark, waving locks, which have stolen from their confining fillet, flutter down upon the brilliant wrap which envelops her figure.

Again he speaks:

"Elvie, have you no word of welcome for me, after all these long years?"

'Mr. Erceldoune, where is your wife?'

He draws a picture from his pocket, and lays it in her hand.

"You have seen it before," he says, "It is a portrait of my sister-in-law. Did you not know I had a brother? Ah, Elvie, whom would I call wife but you?"

A wondering expression arises in her face; then she comprehends all, and, as he holds out his arms once more, she suffers him to enfold her, unresistingly, in their fervent embrace.

"Oh, Guy!" she murmurs, brokenly, "can you ever forgive me for bringing you all these years of pain?"

The next day a small party assembled in the celebrated artist's apartments, whom the world knows as "Miss Elvert," and before a white-robed minister Guy Erceldoune takes Elvie's hand in his, and vows to love and cherish her for life.

Mrs. Trevor waits on the veranda for her dear nephew's approach. She little knows the glad surprise he is bringing her.

They are a happy group this evening. At Mrs. Trevor's knee, in her old position, leans Elvie, her beautiful face looking up into the kind countenance above her, while she tells of the struggles and successes since she left her home five years ago. Not far off is Guy. He cannot bear to lose sight of his darling even for a short time, for he can scarcely realize that the happiness he has despaired of so long is his at last.

Harmless Tricks.

While we cannot recommend the following "tricks" as either new or brilliant, we print them because now and then a "catch" of this kind causes some little merriment on the part of the young people at father's, mother or uncle's expense.

Can you place a newspaper on the floor in such a way that two persons can stand upon it and not be able to touch one another with their hands? Answer: Yes; by putting the paper in a door-way, one-half inside and the other half outside of the room, and closing the door over it, two persons can easily stand upon it and still be beyond each other's reach.

Can you put one of your hands where the other cannot touch it? Easily; by putting one hand on the elbow of the other arm.

Can you place a pencil on the floor in such a way that no one can jump over it? Yes, if I place it close enough to the wall of the room.

Can you push a chair through a finger ring? Yes; by putting a ring on the finger and pushing the chair with the finger.

You can put yourself through a keyhole by taking a piece of paper with the word "yourself" written upon it and pushing it through the hole.

You can ask a question that no one can answer with a "no," by saying, "What does y-e-s spell?"

You can go out of the room with two legs and return with six by bringing along a chair with you.

The Buffalo in Colorado.

The buffalo which has long been known as the noblest animal native to this region, has become almost extinct, having been hunted to death, and is now found mostly in portions of Montana and Dakota. It is a mild, shy animal, its characteristics being similar to those domestic cattle. The male is a proud strong-minded animal, and is famous for its magnificent proportions and stately air. Buffalo can run no faster than horses, and are thus easily overtaken and captured. Hunters spring upon them from behind bluffs; they become startled, and rush headlong in the greatest confusion, by reason of which they always take the wrong course, and are almost invariably captured.

They are so scarce now that their heads are very valuable. Six years ago these heads sold for $7, now they sell for from $75 to $150. They are considered invaluable in a matter of collections, none, however small, being considered complete without them. Last year an Englishman who was visiting Colorado paid the exorbitant price of $250 for a pair of heads which he bought here, and considered the finest he had ever seen.

The buffalo in the mountains are much darker than those on the plains. They are of a rich brown color, the shades in their fur varying from the darkest to the palest brown. Between these shades there are many lovely golden hues of a deep color, which are never so well seen as when the skins are spread out before an open, blazing fire. The reflection of the firelight brings out the varying shades as nothing else will, and makes them a subject of universal comment among lovers of the beautiful.

Tattooing of a Japanese.

A Japanese when he desires to be tattooed goes to an artist with the design he wishes to have indelibly imitated on his body. The artist sketches the design more or less in full detail, as the circumstances of the case may require, on the skin of his patron. Then, taking a wooden tool in which fine sewing tools are firmly fixed, the artist applies India ink or red color made from cinnabar to the points of the needles, holds the tool in the right hand, which rests on the thumb of the left hand, and proceeds to puncture the skin with marvelous rapidity; pausing at intervals to take on the needles a fresh supply of color. No blood is drawn except sometimes when deep shade is requisite, or when going over the elbows and knees. In a day a skilful operator can complete a picture requiring a few hundred thousands punctures in a manner surprising for its accuracy and varied delicate degree of shading.

When the work is finished the skin is bathed with warm water, which gives a slight pain to the patient, but brings out the colors with great distinctness. The only inconvenience experienced is a slight feverish feeling, which soon goes away. The tattooed parts are never irritable or sensitive, and there need be no cessation from usual work. At the end of three days the skin peels off like bran from the punctured surface, leaving the portions blue that have been treated with Indian ink, and those red that have been touched with the cinnabar.

—A $10,000 club house at the Memphis race track is nearly completed.

FASHION NOTES.

—The embroidered harlequin shoe, with harlequin stocking to match, is a late English hosiery fancy.

—Long gloves have many exquisite ornamentations, such as lace insertions, chenile, embroidery and hand-painted designs.

—The present exhibits show some most admirable effects in wide brimmed hats of the Gainsborough style. Some of them are covered with Jersey cloth, some with lace and a few with velvet, and long plumes are revived to trim them.

—The stockings for full dress occasions are most elaborate and costly. Bits of hand painting and lace confections are in some sewed on to the instep instead of being "let in," which requires much care and skill.

—New black spun silk stockings, particularly suitable for the present fashion of low evening shoes, are embroidered in the front of the toe and leg with white silk, the designs being dots and squares, which have a pretty effect.

—Black stockings hold their favor with the public. In many cases ladies buy the light-colored ones and have them dyed. Some dyehouses color them so they will not crock, but although all promise this virtue few possess it.

—Silk gloves for the evening were never so pretty and tastefully trimmed and the most lovely shades in cream, pink, sky-blue, gold and tan, have lace-embroidered tops of the same hue. Kid gloves is very soft white, cream and straw, can be had either with self-colored braid points, or plush ones.

—A number of serge and etamine polonaises, however, are cut like full skirted coats. That is, the back breadths are added to immensely in width, so as to make triple and quadruple box-pleatings that take their own fulness at the waist-line, and hang in straight folds to within five inches of the ground. The underskirt, either plain or trimmed with ruchings, is just visible below.

—Fashionable dressmakers are introducing greater elegance into toilets for the house. Very handsome tea-gowns made up of very rich materials, elaborately trimmed with lace, and opening in front over a silk or satin tablier are greatly in vogue as home dinner toilets. A tasteful model is of a trained over-robe of ruby velvet, something like a Princess dress, with loose open fronts, and under one of cream satin, covered by a deep lace flounce.

—In spring and summer fabrics we are to see the most lavish displays of embroidery. All cotton materials will be very effectively, but not thickly, wrought. The present fancy is for sparsely set work, more like needle etching than embroidery. Flounces forty inches wide will have two-thirds of their width covered by this work, with applique figures in contrasting colors. Embroidered pongee in similar effects will be popular, and also pongee having velvet appliqued with embroidery outlines.

—Rhine stones, are so much worn that attention is being paid to their cutting, and consequently they have become dearer in price. Even among possessors of diamonds Rhine stones now find favor. A string of soft-tinted rosary beads are worn about the waist, with an end terminating on the right side in a clasp or hook, to which the fan is fastened. A novel combination in garniture is that of oxidized silver with jet beads, leaves or antique beads of the silver being set in the midst of jet beads of different sizes, cut to droop in flower shapes, or like bangles and sequins.

—The revived fashion of frayed-out or "pinked" silk ruchings, enables a choice of shaded colors in these trimmings, all selected with reference to the tones of the dress material, and like a variation on it, in fact. A white etamine had a foot ruching of brown silk, which was shaded with strips of olive into palest green and cream; and this again deepened into pinkish yellow. An artistic fancy can thus be gratified in blending its own choice of trimmings instead of always taking those that are ready-made.

—Ribbons and velvet ribbons furnish another fancy in trimmings. They are run upon dress-skirts to form bayadere stripes and to define the tucks in thin goods, making a lining to thin tucks and hems. They are put as bretelles and V-shaped trimmings upon bodices and wraps. For stout figures these bretelles and "V's" are taken very long and narrow, reaching below the waist-line in the back and thereby very much diminishing the breadth, while adding to the length of the waist.

—A new and fancy wrap for early Spring wear is a visite of Persian brocade, oriental embroidery and a heavy corded silk. The silken sleeves are doubled under to the height of the underarm and held together by a gathered cuff and a ruffle of embroidered silk. The front of brocade is joined or fitted to the back by two side fronts of corded silk, giving the garment a look like a Figaro jacket. Each jacket front is fastened to the back by the shoulder seam and is sewed to the sleeve as high as the bend of the arm, where it stops. The middle of the back is of brocade and this centre piece is finished at the lower edge with a shell pleated flounce of embroidery. It is trimmed with ribbons at the neck and at the waist. The inside front of brocade looks like a full chemisette, and this, too, ends in an embroidered flounce, arranged in shell pleatings. The straight collar of corded silk is secured by an Egyptian buckle. The bonnet is Marie Anne style, with crown of brocade, the material being brought forward. It is trimmed diadem fashion with silken points, embroidered with beads in the designs and colors of the Persian brocade. The brim is also fancifully embroidered and the bonnet is finished with corded ribbon strings.

—Jimmy Golden will train Mill Boy, and may possibly shape Butterfly for fall events.

HORSE NOTES.

—A little Glauber's salts will be good for your horse now.

—John Turner is to have Billy Button, 1.18¼, again this year.

—Ban Fox is still favorite in betting for the Kentucky Derby.

—Miss Russell, the dam of Maud S., $2.08¼, has been bred again to Belmont.

—A half handful of cake meal each day in the horses' feed will "slicken" his coat.

—The brown stallion Horizon, foaled in 1877, by Landmark, dam by Saccharometer, has been imported into Illinois by Messrs. Stedaker & Co.

—A call for a meeting of the horse breeders of New Jersey has been issued at Trenton, the design being to form a State Breeders' Association.

—The book of the celebrated English stallion Hermit, is full for the season of 1886 at $1250 per mare. This is an unprecedented event in the history of the English turf.

—Lizzie Dwyer, that was so seriously injured at St. Louis last year, and it was thought ruined, was backed by her owner, E. Corrigan, to win $26,000 at New York a few days ago.

—Crit Davis received an order lately for two 2-year-olds (bay geldings) by Messenger Chief. This addition makes eight 2-year-olds by the above sire that Mr. Davis has in his string.

—Splan arrived in Cleveland on the 10th inst. with fifteen horses, purchased at the recent sales in Kentucky, seven of which belong to W. J. Gordon, four to C. F. Emery and four to A. J. McCrea.

—At Angeles, California, on the 12th the stallion Sultan, with a record of 2 24, was sold by L. J. Rose to W. H. Wilson, of Cynthiana, Ky., and P. S. Tolbert, of Lexington, for $15,000. There were also sold by Mr. Rose thirteen other horses, the get of Sultan. The total amount realized was $40,000.

The feature of the summer meetings at Detroit and Cleveland will be the $10,000 Guarantee stakes, subscriptions to which will close on Saturday, May 1. The Detroit Driving Club names 2.30 as its class, and the Cleveland Driving Park Company has agreed upon a 2.25 class. Each stake is guaranteed to amount to not less than $5000. If the entries roll in as they should, the sum will run above the limit. The conditions are: "$125 to accompany the subscription; $125 payable on June 1; $125 payable on July 1, and $125 payable at Detroit on July 10 and at Cleveland on July 17. The horses must be named and be eligible at the time the last payment is made.

—The dates for the spring meetings at the four Philadelphia tracks have been satisfactorily arranged. Point Breeze and the Gentlemen's Driving Course claimed the same dates—the third week in May—and up to a few days ago neither would consent to a change. However, the Gentlemen's Driving Course have concluded to take different dates, viz.: Tuesday May 4 and continuing four days. Suffolk will follow—May 11 to 14; then Point Breeze, May 18 to 21, and the circuit will wind up at Belmont, May 25 to 28. The classes and purses will be the same at each track, as follows: Purse of $500 for each of the following classes: 2.18, 2.22, 2.25, 2.30, 2.34, 2.36, 2.45 and 3 minutes; also 2.22 and 2.30 classes for pacers. The aggregate of the purses offered at the four meetings is $20,000—$5000 at each meeting.

—Pierre Lorillard's retirement from racing circles, gloomily proclaimed in the early winter months as an indication that the coming season would be unusually dull and uninteresting, has not had the effect which the sporting pessimist feared. Already there have been made such arrangements as are almost certain to result in an unusually interesting and profitable season. For the Washington races 212 entries have already been made, as against 142 in 1885; for the Maryland club season at Pimlico, lasting four days, there are 144, as opposed to 114 a year ago, and for the New York American club's meeting there are already a hundred more engagements than when the lists closed last year. A marked increase in the number of entries for the Monmouth park races is also noted, among the many being the flyers of the most reputable turfman in the Union. The prospect of heavier purses has not been without its effect upon the men who own quick steppers as far west as California. As for the Saratoga season, the secretary of the association himself writes that quite all the old and many new and noteworthy horses have been entered.

—The new English betting rules adopted last month differ but little from the rules in vogue in this country. The only rule where there is a special conflict is the third, and in that only a part. The new rule says: "All bets are play or pay, with the following exceptions: First, when the nominator dies before the decision of the race; second, when the race is postponed to a future week or the conditions are altered after the bets are made; third, bets on matches; fourth, bets made after the running numbers are telegraphed about a horse that is not subsequently under the starter's orders." Of these the fourth feature is covered by Rule 26 of the betting rules in force at Jerome Park, Sheepshead Bay and Monmouth. The third division is, in a measure, covered by Rules 18 and 19 of the same. The second division could not well be enforced in this country, owing to the custom, and oftentimes the necessity, of postponing races from Saturday to Monday. The first division is a radical change from the previous rules in this country and in England, and, while it will no doubt please those who take the odds, it will cause trouble and loss to the professional "layers," especially in case of the death of the owner of a horse that is a big favorite, in which case all the money bet will have to be paid back, while the race might be run before the books could be balanced, or money that the bookmaker stands to lose on the race hedged. Thus it is not likely that the rule will be adopted in this country, although some bookmakers, under the circumstances, would pay back, as they do in the case of non-starters.

People are recognizing the danger attending the use of opium, and legislative bodies are being called upon to suppress the growing evil. The only cough mixture which does not contain opiates, and yet is of remarkable efficacy, is Red Star Cough Cure. 25 cents.

He who gives up the smallest part of a secret has the rest no longer in his power.

For twenty years Mrs. John Gemmill, Milroy, Mifflin County, Penna., could not walk on account of an injury to the spine. One bottle of St. Jacob's Oil gave relief, the second enabled her to walk and cured her.

The sense of vanity is the very last sense a parent should appeal to in a child.

'Tis Frequently Recommended.—Mr. H. C. Mooney, Astoria, Ill., writes that Allen's Lung Balsam, which he has sold for fifteen years, sells better than any other cough remedy, and gives satisfaction. 'Tis recommended by the medical profession here. 25c., 50c. and $1 per bottle, at Druggists

It is only the holy who know how to pity and forgive.

The Grand Union.

If you visit New York and would take your ease after a weary day's travel, go to the Grand Union Hotel, directly opposite the Grand Central Depot. It has 600 elegant rooms supplied with every convenience, elevators and a table furnished with every delicacy. Horse cars, stages and the elevated railroad pass the door.

To be angry is to revenge the faults of others upon ourselves.

When you need a friend, select a true one. Dr. Jones' Red Clover Tonic is the best friend mankind has for all diseases of the stomach, liver and kidneys. The best blood purifier and tonic known. 50 cents.

The genius, wit and spirit of a nation are discovered in its proverbs.

A Cure of Pneumonia.

Mr. D. H. Barnaby, of Owego, N. Y., says that his daughter was taken with a violent cold which terminated with Pneumonia, and all the best physicians gave the case up and said she could live but a few hours at most. She was in this condition when a friend recommended DR. WM. HALL'S BALSAM FOR THE LUNGS, and advised her to try it. She accepted it as a last resort, and was surprised to find that it produced a marked change for the better, and by persevering a permanent cure was effected.

The show of coldness is more easy and true than the show of warmth.

More substantial benefit can be obtained from a 50 cent bottle of Dr. Bigelow's Positive Cure than a dollar bottle of any other cough remedy. It is a prompt, safe and pleasant cure for all throat and lung troubles.

Prosperities can only be enjoyed by them who fear not at all to lose them.

"It's kind of rough to be troubled with affections of the scalp isn't it?" said a sympathetic Pittsburgher to a friend not long since. "Yes," was the laconic reply, "dandruff, but Carboline will clean it out quicker than a natural gas explosion."

The lasting and crowning privilege or rather property of friendship is constancy.

A Century of progress has not produced a remedy equal to Ely's Cream Balm for Catarrh, Cold in the Head and Hay Fever. It is not a liquid or a snuff, but is perfectly safe and easily applied with the finger. It gives immediate relief and cures the worst cases. Price 50 cents. At druggists. 50 cents by mail. Ely Bros., Owego, N. Y.

Ennui is the ghost of murdered time.

No Appetite, low spirits, headache, flatulency, sleeplessness, languor, constipation—are these, or any of them, among your ailments! If so, try Dr. Walker's Vinegar Bitters, and tell your sick friends its effect; this is the only advertisement the medicine requires. It has spread from house to house, from village to village, all over the land, in this way.

Life as it passes along bears us home to God.

For Dyspepsia, Indigestion, depression of spirits and general debility in their various forms; also as a preventive against fever and ague and other intermittent fevers, the "Ferro-Phosphorated Elixir of Calisaya" made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York, and sold by all Druggists, is the best tonic; and for patients recovering from fever or other sickness, it has no equal.

He is rich who is poor enough to be generous.

That feeling of extreme debility is entirely overcome by Hood's Sarsaparilla. "I was tired all over, but Hood's Sarsaparilla gave me new life and strength," says a Pawtucket, R. I., lady. Hood's Sarsaparilla is sold by all druggists. $1 a bottle, or six bottles for $5.

Sooner or later the hour of trial comes to every soul.

Ely's Cream Balm is the most effective convenient and agreeable catarrh remedy I ever used, and I have tried them all.—C. B. Cook, Henning, Lauderdale Co., Tenn.

How many can trace all their miseries to one false step.

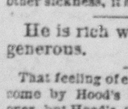
Important.

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SCROFULA,

Whether transmitted from parents or acquired, is within the curative range of the **Sarsaparillian Resolvent.**

Cures have been made where persons have been afflicted with Scrofula from their youth up to 20, 30 and 40 years of age, by **DR. RADWAY'S SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT**, a remedy composed of ingredients of extraordinary medical properties, essential to purify, heal, repair and invigorate the broken down and wasted body. Quick, pleasant, safe and permanent in its treatment and cure.

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Face, Hands, Feet, and all their imperfections, including Facial Development, Superfluous Hair, Moles, Warts, Moth, Freckles, Red Nose, Acne, Blk Heads, Scars, Pitting & their treatment Dr. John Woodbury, 37 N. Pearl St., Albany, N. Y. Estb'd 1870. Send 10c. for book.

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A woman, it is said, is no older than she looks. Many women, however, look double their actual age by reason of those functional disorders which wear upon the nerves and vitality, and which, if unchecked, are liable to change the most robust woman to a weak, broken-down invalid. Dr. Pierce's "Favorite Prescription" will positively cure every irregularity and weakness peculiar to the sex, and requires but a single trial to prove its surpassing merit. Price reduced to one dollar. By druggists.

Real piety is never gloomy.

The Nineteenth Century Club is an organization that will consist of an equal number of men and women. It is hardly to be expected that they will agree on all subjects; but it can surprise no one to learn that Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery," is unanimously pronounced the most successful remedy extant, for pulmonary consumption, as has been demonstrated in hundreds of cases; it positively arrests this disease and restores health and strength, if administered in its early stages. By druggists.

Words of love are works of love.

Young or middle-aged men, suffering from nervous debility and kindred affections, should address with 10 cents in stamps for large treatise, World's Dispensary Medical Association, 663 Main Street, Buffalo, N. Y.

No Opium in Piso's Cure for Consumption. Cures where other remedies fail. 25c.

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Absolutely Free from Opiates, Emetics and Poison.

SAFE. SURE. PROMPT. 25 Cts.

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For Pain Cures Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Backache, Headache, Toothache, Sprains, Bruises, etc., etc. PRICE, FIFTY CENTS. AT DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS. THE CHARLES A. VOGELER CO., BALTIMORE, MD.

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"We know a gentleman in this county who, six months ago, was almost a hopeless cripple from an attack of rheumatism. He could scarcely hobble across the room, used crutches, and said himself that he had little if any hope of ever recovering. We saw him in our town last week, walking about as lively as any other man, and in the finest health and spirits. Upon our inquiry as to what had worked such a wonderful change in his condition he replied that S. S. S. had cured him. After using a dozen and a half bottles, he has been transformed from a miserable cripple to a happy, healthy man. He is none other than Mr. E. R. Lambert."—"Sylvania Telephone."

Treatise on Blood and Skin Diseases mailed free. The Swift Specific Co., Drawer 3, Atlanta, Ga., or 157 W. 23d St., N. Y.

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Diseases of the Skin, of whatever name or nature, are literally dug up and carried out of the system in a short time by the use of the Bitters.

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Never before has a medicine been compounded possessing the power of Vinegar Bitters to heal the sick.

Send for either of our valuable reference books for ladies, for farmers, for merchants, our Medical Treatise on Diseases, or our Catechism on Intemperance and Tobacco, which last should be read by every child and youth in the land.

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Being fully aware of the great interest the ladies are taking in Kensington Work, we have prepared a Complete Outfit containing 50 Perforated Stamping Patterns on best parchment Paper, all different, including Sprays of Golden Rod, Pansies, Wild Roses, Forget-me-nots, Thistles, Straw-berries, Outlines of Boy, Girl, Dogs, Spiders, Storks Scallops for Skirts, Crazy Stitch Patterns, Crystal Etchings, Borders, Fleur Lilies, Tulips, &c., &c., 50 in all, ranging in size from 1 1-2 in. to 7 inches, also 1 Box Blue Stamping Powder, 1 Box White Stamping Powder, 1 Patent reversible Pounce, and full and complete directions for Kensington Stamping and Embroidery, Kensington Painting, Lustre, Metallic Flitter and Iridescent Painting, Colors used and mixed, Gilding, Ribbon Embroidery, Chenille and Arasene Work, Correct Colors of all the different flowers, Description of every stitch used in embroidery, &c., making a Complete Outfit that cannot be bought at retail for less than $4.00. To introduce FARM AND HOUSEHOLD, the large, 16 page Illustrated magazine devoted to the interests of the country home and household, we will send one of these Outfits complete, free and postpaid, to any lady who will send 25c. for 3 mos. subscription to the Magazine. Five for $1. Money cheerfully refunded if not more than satisfactory. We are now located in our large brick factory, fronting 304 feet on the line of the N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R., and the government having located a postoffice in our factory, we are now prepared to fill all orders promptly to the entire satisfaction of our subscribers. Address **Farm and Household, Hartford, Conn.**

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FARM NOTES

Horses for Food.—Hippophagy has made some advance in Paris since 1872, the year following the war with Germany, during which the eating of horses was practiced by the Parisians, so long at least as the city was held in siege. In 1872 5,732 horses were slaughtered for food in the city of Paris. In 1883, the last year for which there are any returns, the number was 13,234. Before 1872, however, and even before the war with Prussia, in fact as far back as 1866, the slaughter of horses for food was duly licensed, although in 1866 there was but one butcher having the legal right to cut up and sell the carcasses of horses. The licensed horse butchers now number eighty. This fact, taken with the figures that indicate the consumption of horse meat, account for the many low-priced "bouillons" about the streets of Paris. Veterinary experts declare that soup made from horse flesh is better than that made from the meat of the ox. That may be a question for gastronomic sharps to discuss, but it is said that the bouillon which smokes in a thousand Paris eating houses smells and tastes so nearly like that made before horses came to their end at the shambles, that no man's nose or tongue can tell the difference. Whether this resemblance is due to the similarity in the nature of the beasts, or to the artistic aptness of the cook, is a secret with the proprietor of the shop and the superintendent of his kitchen. An enthusiastic advocate of hippophagy maintains that the horse has been improved since he has made his appearance at the table. His principal ground for argument in this direction is that one sees fewer raw-boned, broken-down hacks dragging Paris cabs and omnibuses than in former days. This might show that improvement in the average look of the cab horse had been purchased at the expense of the people's digestion. But it is also declared that when a horse gives signs of wearing out, his harness is taken off and he is simply housed where proper food increases his adipose tissue, and where idleness softens his muscles and tendons.

We cannot renew youth, but we can prevent gray hair by using Hall's Hair Renewer

Ayer's Pills are a never-failing remedy for headaches, caused by a disordered stomach.

Fine goods are packed in small parcels.

DYSPEPSIA

Is a dangerous as well as distressing complaint. If neglected, it tends, by impairing nutrition, and depressing the tone of the system, to prepare the way for Rapid Decline.

BROWN'S IRON BITTERS

Physicians and Druggists Recommend It.

Trade Mark. Quality Purity Not Quantity. On Every Bottle.

—THE BEST TONIC

Quickly and completely Cures Dyspepsia in all its forms, **Heartburn, Belching, Tasting the Food,** etc. It enriches and purifies the blood, stimulates the appetite, and aids the assimilation of food.

Mr. Chas. Thomas, Editor of *Herald*, Chambersburg, Pa., says: "I used Brown's Iron Bitters for Dyspepsia. It increased my appetite and removed the trouble."

Mr. J. E. Jeffers, Photographer, 168 Main St., Norfolk, Va., says: "I suffered greatly from a severe case of Dyspepsia—and derived no benefit from various treatments. I used Brown's Iron Bitters, and my health was fully restored."

Genuine has above Trade Mark and crossed red lines on wrapper. **Take no other.** Made only by **BROWN CHEMICAL CO., BALTIMORE, MD.**

Roots taken from the blackberry plants the past fall should be cut into lengths and packed into boxes with sand. These boxes should be stored where frost cannot reach them. A good plan is to dig a bed sufficiently deep to be beyond the reach of frost and pack the boxes in it. However, the cellar answers equally as well if properly protected from frost.

In reply to an inquiry as to which breed of fowls may be considered the best layers we will say that the Leghorns lay the largest number of eggs in a year, but the Brahmas are claimed to lay the larger number when prices are high. The eggs from such breeds sell for from $1 to $5 per sitting of thirteen, while trios (a cock and two hens) sell for from $5 to $25.

Every farmer should have a frost-proof storing-room, either in the barn, or on a level with the kitchen floor, for storing vegetables or fruits that are to be used in the house. Roots for stock should be stored in the barn, however, in preference to the arrangement near the house. Double walls, filled with sawdust, will make an excellent frost-proof house, and windows may be provided of double-glazed sash.

Keeping seeds too long causes them to lose a portion of their vitality. Melons, when grown from fresh seed, are said to run to vine, while old seed give more productive but less vigorous plants.

The habit of running over boots or shoes corrected with Lyon's Patent Heel Stiffeners.

If laughter is the daylight of the soul, a smile is its twilight.

If afflicted with sore eyes use Dr. Isaac Thompson's Eye Water. Druggists sell it. 25c

Mistakes made in early life are sometimes never rectified.

The best Ankle Boot and Collar Pads are made of zinc and leather. *Try them.*

The page that God seeth is the page by which we shall be judged.

FITS: All Fits stopped free. Treatise and $2 trial bottle of Dr. Kline's Great Nerve Restorer free to Fit cases. Send to Dr. Kline, 931 Arch St., Phila., Pa.

Stories first heard at a mother's knee are never wholly forgotten—a little spring that never quite dries up in our journey through scorching years.

Humors in the Blood

Often manifest themselves in the spring months. Eruptions such as hives, pimples and boils, salt rheum, scrofula, or other affections caused by impurity or low state of the blood, are cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla. It purifies, vitalizes and enriches the blood, creates an appetite, tones the liver and gives renewed strength to the whole body. Try this excellent spring medicine and blood purifier.

Boils and Pimples

"For several years I had pimples breaking out on my face and neck. I was induced to take Hood's Sarsaparilla, and my skin is now clearer and I am feeling better than for some time."—R. D. Mockaeer, 64 Bond St., Cleveland, O.

"Pimples were breaking out all over my face, caused by smoking cigarettes. I was advised by my druggist to try Hood's Sarsaparilla and did so, and all traces of the pimples have disappeared."—J. C Daniels, 29 Union St., Norwich, Ct.

Scrofula lurks in the blood of nearly every one, being often inherited. Its severest form is that of running sores on the arms, legs or feet. Bunches in the glands of the neck, pimples, cancerous growths, swollen joints and thickening of the upper lip are other symptoms. Hood's Sarsaparilla has had wonderful success in curing scrofula. It thoroughly eradicates the humor from the blood and gives it new vitality and richness.

Swellings in the Neck

Joseph Dunphy, 214 Central Street, Lowell, Mass., had swellings and lumps on his neck and face, which various pastes, ointments and medicines failed to stop. A shopmate, whose wife had been cured of a sore on her arm by Hood's Sarsaparilla, recommended the medicine, and he bought a bottle. In three days there was a change in the eruptions, and five bottles effected a complete cure.

"I suffered with boils five years. Hood's Sarsaparilla cured me."—R. M. Lane, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Prepared only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar

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Use them for Backache, Sidesache, Lumbago, Rheumatism, Sciatica, Muscular pains, Kidney Weakness, Sprains, Wrenches, Colds, Female Weaknesses, Chest Pains, Tender Lungs and all shooting sharp or dull pains, local or deep-seated, and experience their wonderful soothing, pain-killing and stimulating qualities. Hop Plasters sold everywhere, 25 cts., 5 for $1.00. Mailed for price. Proprietors, HOP PLASTER CO., Boston, Mass.

TOWER'S FISH BRAND SLICKER

The Best Waterproof Coat.

The FISH BRAND SLICKER is warranted waterproof, and will keep you dry in the hardest storm. The new POMMEL SLICKER is a perfect riding coat, and covers the entire saddle. Beware of imitations. None genuine without the "Fish Brand" trade-mark. Illustrated Catalogue free. A. J. Tower, Boston, Mass.

In selecting a dairy cow the most important point is a good constitution, indicated by large lungs, stomach and digestive apacity; she should come from a good milking family; the eye should be bright, muzzle broad, nostrils thin and large, chest and hips broad, legs flat, udder broad, milk veins large and head small.

California fruit growers begin to realize that the destruction of the forests on their mountains is especially hurtful to them, owing to the fact that a large portion of the state needs irrigating, and this demands a uniform flow of water. Besides this, the steepness and height of their mountains make torrents there unusually destructive.

Too much should not be expected from any branch of industry. The profits from dairying are due to experience. There is much to be learned about the management of cows, care of milk and the manufacture and sale of butter. Every little detail should be studied, and a familiarity with the characteristics and merits of all the breeds should be the object of the farmer if he wishes to succeed.

"A God-send is Ely's Cream Balm," writes Mrs. M. A. Jackson, of Portsmouth, N. H., on May 22d, 1882. I had catarrh for three years; had tried nearly all remedies but to no purpose. Two or three times a week my nose would bleed quite freely and I thought the sores in it would never heal. Your Balm has cured me. This preparation is not a liquid or a snuff, and is easily applied. Price 50 cents.

By proclaiming a gift its fruit perishes.

A FACT.

ACTINA, THE GREAT EYE RESTORER.

Prof. Wilson, Inventor.



This represents the Actina Battery, in size. Send for Prof. Wilson's Journal, published free each week.

ONE TREATMENT FREE.

Persons suffering from diseases of the eye in any and every form, such as Cataracts, Myopia, Presbyopia, Granulated Lids, Chronic Ophthalmia, etc., etc., *absolutely cured.* Short-sightedness, which to the oculists has ever been impossible to cure, cannot exist after using Actina.

Address PROF. WILLIAM C. WILSON, 1113 Chestnut Street, Phila.

Read the Testimony of Rev. Wm. B. Chalfant, a well-known Clergyman of Phila.

PHILADELPHIA, PA., January 13, 1886.

Pastor's Study, Messiah M. E. Church.

My Dear Sir—I feel that I ought to make known my experience with Prof. Wm. C. Wilson's "ACTINA" BATTERY, not only in justice to him, but also that the afflicted may learn where to look for a remedy for serious and obstinate diseases. For five years I have been suffering with great distress in my head, resulting at times in complete incompetency for work; this, together with a throat trouble causing hoarseness, rendered speaking not only laborious and painful to myself, but unpleasant to my congregation. I have used your "ACTINA" since the 25th of November, 1885. My voice is fully restored, and since using your instrument and wearing your garments I have not experienced any distress whatever in my head. Have worked 16 to 18 hours out of the 24 for the last five weeks, and never felt better in my life. My wife is also wearing the Garments and using the "ACTINA," and finds very great relief, having suffered 3 years from general debility. My little boy of 6 winters who has suffered from a catarrhal trouble since an attack of scarlet fever, is using your instrument and improving. I wish you a continuation of success. Very truly and fraternally yours, WM. B. CHALFANT.

Throw away your spectacles. Get rid of your Catarrh, and all diseases of the eye.

Price, $10. If $200 were paid for it would be cheap. Will last a lifetime. Fifty in one family may use it. Address

Prof. WM. C. WILSON, 1113 Chestnut Street, Phila.

Agents wanted in every City of the Union. $50 a week may be made.

SALESMEN wanted, energetic, reliable men not less than 24 years old, to canvass for the sale of choice Nursery Stock on salary and expenses, or on commission. Work permanent. Send for terms, address GLEN BROTHERS, Nurserymen, Rochester, N. Y.



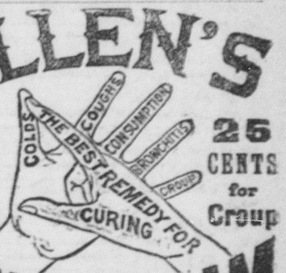
THIS STYLE PHILA. SINGER $20

15 DAYS' TRIAL. A Full Set of Attachments. WARRANTED 3 Years. Send for Circular.

C. A. WOOD & CO., 17 E. 10th St., Phila., Pa.

ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM

25 CENTS for Cough



25 CENTS for Croup

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST

Cough or Croup REMEDY.

AS AN EXPECTORANT IT HAS NO EQUAL.

It Contains no Opium in Any Form.

ALLEN'S LUNG BALSAM in Three Size Bottles. Price 25 Cents, 50 Cents and $1 Per Bottle. The 25-Cent Bottles are put up for the accommodation of all who desire simply a Cough or Croup Remedy. Those desiring a remedy for CONSUMPTION or any LUNG DISEASE should secure the large $1 bottles.

Price, 25c., 50c. and $1 per Bottle.

SOLD BY ALL MEDICINE DEALERS.

NERVOUS DEBILITATED MEN.

You are allowed a *free trial of thirty days* of the use of Dr. Dye's Celebrated Voltaic Belt with Electric Suspensory Appliances, for the speedy relief and permanent cure of *Nervous Debility*, loss of *Vitality* and *Manhood*, and all kindred troubles. Also for many other diseases. Complete restoration to Health, Vigor, and Manhood guaranteed. No risk is incurred. Illustrated pamphlet in *sealed envelope* mailed free, by addressing VOLTAIC BELT CO., Marshall, Mich.

No Rope to Cut On Horses' Manes. Celebrated "ECLIPSE" HALTER and BRIDLE Combined, cannot be Slipped by any horse. Sample Halter to any part of U. S. free, on receipt of $1. Sold by all Saddlery, Hardware and Harness Dealers. Special discount to the Trade. Send for Price-List. J. C. LIGHTHOUSE, Rochester, N. Y.



Blair's Pills Great English Gout and Rheumatic Remedy. Oval Box, $1.00; round, 50 cts.

THURSTON'S IVORY PEARL TOOTH POWDER Keeping Teeth Perfect and Gums Healthy.

WORMS In the human body ERADICATED by using **CLARK'S WORM SYRUP!** INFALLIBLE. Infallible remedy. Safe and effectual in its action. Price 25 cents a bottle. FOR SALE BY DRUGGISTS.

SEND NAME QUICK for Prof. Moody's New Illustrated Book on Dress Making, New Dolman and Mantle Cutting, etc. Agents sell 10 a day. Prof. MOODY, Cincinnati, O.

FITS STOPPED FREE Marvelous success. Insane Persons Restored by Dr. KLINE'S GREAT NERVE RESTORER for all Brain & Nerve Diseases. Only sure cure for Nerve Affections. Fits, Epilepsy, etc. Infallible if taken as directed. No Fits after first day's use. Treatise and $2 trial bottle free to Fit patients, they paying express charges on box when received. Send names, P. O. and express address of afflicted to Dr. KLINE, 931 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa. See Druggists. BEWARE OF IMITATING FRAUDS.

PENNYROYAL PILLS "CHICHESTER'S ENGLISH." The Original and Only Genuine. Safe and always Reliable. Beware of worthless imitations. Indispensable to LADIES. Ask your Druggist for "Chichester's English" and take no other, or inclose 4c. (stamps) to us in letter by return mail. NAME PAPER. Chichester Chemical Co., 2811 Madison Square, Philada., Pa. Sold by Druggists everywhere. Ask for "Chichester's English." Pennyroyal Pills.

WANTED Ladies and Gentlemen to take light work at their own homes. $1 to $2 a day easily made. Work sent by mail. No canvassing. We have good demand for our work, and furnish steady employment. Address, with stamp, Crown Mfg. Co., 294 Vine St., Cin. O.

Pensions to Soldiers & Heirs. Send stamp for Circulars. Col. L. Bingham, Atty., Washington, D. C.

MORPHINE Chloral and Opium Habits EASILY CURED. ADVICE FREE. DR. J. C. HOFFMAN, Jefferson, Wisconsin.

FINE Breeding Stock of Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, Poultry, Dogs for sale. Catalogues with Engravings free. N. P. Hoyt & Co., Connersville, Ind.

CONSUMPTION I have a positive remedy for the above disease; by its use thousands of cases of the worst kind and of long standing have been cured. Indeed, so strong is my faith in its efficacy that I will send TWO BOTTLES FREE, together with a VALUABLE TREATISE on this disease, to any sufferer. Give Express and P. O. address. DR. T. A. SLOCUM, 181 Pearl St., N. Y.

THE CENTRE REPORTER.

FRED KURTZ, . . . Editor.

CENTRE HALL, PA., APRIL 7, 1886.

MERCANTILE APPRAISEMENT.

The venders of foreign and domestic merchandise, distillers and brewers, inn-keepers, in Centre county, will take notice that they are appraised and classed by the undersigned appraiser of mercantile and other license tax for the year 1886, as follows, to wit:

	Class.	
AARONSBURG.		
M M Musser, Merchant	13	$10 75
W H Philip, do	13	10 75
Thomas Yearick, Druggist	14	7 75
BLANCHARD.		
J I Kunes, Merchant	13	10 75
Wm. Singer & Co., Merchant	14	7 75
J A Quigley, Merchant	13	10 75
BOALESBURG.		
Thomas F Riley, Merchant	14	7 75
James T Stuart, do	13	10 75
George B Jack, do	14	7 75
BUFFALO RUN.		
John Mattern, Merchant	14	7 75
BENORE.		
Mattern & Gray, Merchants	13	10 75
BELLEFONTE.		
Bellefonte Iron & Nail Co., Lim., Mer's	11	15 75
McCalmont & Co, Coal & Implements	13	10 75
Buck & Bush, do do	13	10 75
L L Brown, Grain & Coal	11	15 75
Sechler & Co, Groceries	11	15 75
F P Green, Drugs	13	10 75
A J Crouse, Tobacco and Cigars	14	7 75
F D Cunningham, Pool		30 75
A V Smith, Grocer	14	7 75
Valentines Store Co., Lim., Merchant	10	20 75
F S Mayer, Confectioner	14	7 75
W T Twitmire, Stoves and Tinware	14	7 75
John Powers & Son, Boots and Shoes	14	7 75
M A Kirk, Drugs	14	7 75
Isaac Guggenheimer, Leather, etc	13	10 75
Erhard & Shuey, Grocers	13	10 75
D M Glenn, Tobacco and Cigars	14	7 75
S H Williams, Wall Paper	14	7 75
F C Richard, Jeweler	14	7 75
W H Wilkenson, Queensware	13	10 75
J A Harper & Co, Merchants	12	13 25
W R Brackbill, Furniture	13	10 75
R B Spangler, do	14	7 75
C Strickland, Grocer	14	7 75
T R Hamilton, Confectioner	14	7 75
E Brown & Co, Grocer	14	7 75
C G McMillen, Pool		30 75
H Y Stytzer, Books and Stationery	14	7 75
C U Hoffer, Merchant	12	13 25
P F Keichline, Billiards		50 75
Lyon & Co, Merchants	10	20 75
H K Hicks & Bros, Hardware	10	20 75
John Harris, Drugs	13	10 75
Joseph Cedars, Confectioner	14	7 75
Samuel Lewins, Clothing	13	10 75
George I Blackford, Tobacco and Cigars	14	7 75
Bunnell & Aikens, Music Store	13	10 75
John Miess, Grocer	13	10 75
D Garman & Son, Fancy Goods	14	7 75
V J Bauer & Co, Grocers	14	7 75
S & A Loeb, Merchants	9	25 75
Joseph Bros. & Co, do	9	25 75
J Zeller & Son, Drugs	13	10 75
James Harris & Co, Hardware	11	15 75
Montgomery & Co, Mer. Tailors	14	7 75
A C Mingle, Boots and Shoes	14	7 75
J D Sourbeck, Green Grocer	14	7 75
Graham & Son, Boots and Shoes	14	7 75
Frank P Blair, Jeweler	14	7 75
H C Weaver, Tobacco and Cigars	14	7 75
W I Flemming & Co, Mer. Tailors	14	7 75
J H Cole, Grocer	14	7 75
Mrs. Maggie Beezer, Adm'x, Distillery		25 75
Mrs. L Haas, Brewer		25 75
J S Waite & Co, Implements	14	7 75
J Fearon, Mann & Co, Merchant	13	10 75
George E Lewis, Grocer	12	13 25
W B Shaffer, Book Store	14	7 75
Jared Harper, Grocer	10	20 75
J Kyle McFarlane & Co, Hardware	12	13 25
Walter W Bayard, Drugs	14	7 75
Williamsport Oil Co., Wholesale	13	10 75
CENTRE HALL.		
W H Bartholomew, Merchant	12	13 25
Harper & Kreamer, do	13	10 75
Wm. Wolf & Son, do	12	13 25
Dale & Co, do	14	7 75
J D Murray, Drugs	14	7 75
I J Grenoble, Grain and Coal	13	10 75
CENTRE HILL.		
Michael Strohm, Merchant	14	7 75
COBURN.		
I J Grenoble, Grain and coal	12	13 25
Whitmer & Lincoln, Grain and coal	12	13 25
Durham Bros., Merchants	14	7 75
Trumpfheller & Vonada, Merchants	13	10 75
F P Barker, Confectioner	14	7 75
O W Vanvalin, Distiller		25 75
FARMERS MILLS.		
McClellan & Runkle, Merchants	14	7 75
FLEMING.		
J W Hoover, Merchant	14	7 75
W Resides, do	11	15 75
A J & T E Griest do	11	15 75
FILMORE.		
E Hugg, Merchant	14	7 75
FIEDLER.		
F O Hosterman, Merchant	13	0 75
GLENN HARRIS.		
P B Crider & Son, Merchants	14	7 75
GUYER.		
Martin Smith, Grocer	14	7 75
M Kider, Merchant	14	7 75
HOWARD.		
B Lauth, Merchant	14	7 75
Lucas & Bro, Merchant	13	10 75
A A Schenck, Hardware	14	7 75
H A Moore, Drugs	14	7 75
Robert Cook, Merchant	14	7 75
B Weber & Son do	13	10 75
Jas B Autes do	14	7 75
Jon. Schenck do	14	7 75
HOUSERVILLE.		
E M Shuey, Merchant	14	7 75
HUBLERSBURG.		
S H Goodhart, Merchant	13	10 75
Henry Brown do	14	7 75
Yearick Bros. do	14	7 75
JULIAN.		
D Irvin, Merchant	13	10 75
John Gingery, do	14	7 75
H S Sayre, do	13	10 75
LEMONT.		
B F Taylor, Drugs	14	7 75
W L Foster, Merchant	13	10 75
Armstrong Bros, Grain and Coal	12	13 25
Thompson & co, Merchant	11	15 75
J E Wasson, Merchant	14	7 75
LOVEVILLE.		
Daniel Roads, Merchant	14	7 75
LINDEN HALL.		
J H Ross, Merchant	12	13 25
George J Meyer & Son, Grain and Coal	14	7 75
MILLHEIM.		
I Spigelmyer, Merchant	14	7 75
J W Snook, do	13	10 75
Jacob Eisenhuth, Drugs	14	7 75
A Harter, Grocer	14	7 75
Musser & Smith, Hardware	13	10 75
D S Kaufman & Co, Merchants	12	13 25
E C Campbell & Son do	14	7 75
MADISONBURG.		
Henry Beck, Merchant	14	7 75
MILESBURG.		
T F Adams, Merchant	13	10 75
A T Boggs, Grocer	14	7 75
Wm Lucas, Merchant	14	7 75
Adams & Co, Grocers	14	7 75
Wm B Miles & Son, Merchants	13	10 75
C H Else, Drugs	14	7 75
John Hibler, Merchant	14	7 75
Mrs. Neff & Son, Grocers	14	7 75
McCoy & Linn, Merchants	12	13 25
MOSHANNON.		
J T Lucas, Merchant	14	7 75
MARTHA FURNACE.		
W S Williams, Merchant	14	7 75
NITTANY.		
H I Barnes, Merchant	14	7 75
S Peck & Son, do	14	7 75
OAK HALL.		
I J Grenoble, Grain and Coal	13	10 75
D C Gingerich, do do	14	7 75
PLEASANT GAP.		
Wm H Noll & Bro. Merchants	14	7 75
G Haag, Distiller		25 75
PENN HALL.		
J B Fisher, Merchant	13	10 75
POTTERS MILLS.		
Thompson & Smith, Merchants	14	7 75
PORT MATILDA.		
Chaney & Thompson, Merchants	13	10 75
A W Reese, Merchant	14	7 75
S R Pringle, do	14	7 75
L S Miles, do	14	7 75
PENNSYLVANIA FURNACE.		
E G Ewing, Merchant	13	10 75
Centre Mining Co, Lim., Merchants	12	13 25
POWELTON.		
R A Jackson, Merchant	12	13 25
PINE FROVE MILLS.		
Hess & Erb, Merchants	13	10 75
J I Ross, do	14	7 75
J G Hess, Grocer	14	7 75
PHILIPSBURG.		
C Munson & Son, Merchants	9	25 75
T Everett, Grocer	14	7 75
F P McCloskey, Confectionery	14	7 75
Wm Test, Drugs	14	7 75
E Bolinger, Merchant Tailor	14	7 75
Kessler & Fryberger, Merchants	9	25 75
G W Naugle, Jeweler	14	7 75
J F Barber & Co, Hardware	13	10 75
E M Toner, Furniture	14	7 75
Gray, Wolf & Co, Merchants	7	40 75
R F Mull, Drugs	14	7 75
L J & K Savitzer, Stationery	13	10 75
Wythes & Huffington, Merchants	12	13 25
C G Herlinger, Clothing	11	15 75
E A Davis & Son, Jeweler	14	7 75
Sankey & Heimach, Boots and Shoes	13	10 75
S S Crissman, Drugs	13	10 75
W E Burchfield, Novelty	14	7 75
Joseph Lehman, Clothing	13	10 75
T J Myers, Confectionery	14	7 75
John Ruse, Grocer	14	7 75
Henry Lehman, Merchant	10	20 75
G W Haworth, Confectionery	14	7 75
M E George, Drugs	14	7 75
G Lyon & Co, Merchants	10	20 75
M D Silknitter, Pool and Billiards		50 75
Dale & Womer, Clothing	14	7 75
E A Ryman, Grocer	14	7 75
Frank Weber, Billiard and Pool		50 75
John Peightal, Furniture	14	7 75
John Nutall, Merchant	10	20 75
S D Smith & Co, Grocer	14	7 75
B R Feistal, Jeweler	14	7 75
Stem, Brinton & Co, Merchants	12	13 25
Swires & Homer, Flour and feed	14	7 75
Stuart & Mock, Furniture	13	10 75
I N Troxel, Merchant	11	15 75
M M Smith, Confectioner	14	7 75
J N Schoonover, Boots and Shoes	14	7 75
G E Parker, Stationery, etc	14	7 75
A Jones, Hardware	11	15 75
H O Hoffer, Confectioner	14	7 75
J M Hale & Co, Hardware	10	20 75
A W Harper, Confectioner	14	7 75
J A McOmber, Pool and Billiards		50 75
Jenkins & Gilmore, Grocers	14	7 75
H Cunningham, Implements	14	7 75
Williamsport Oil Co, Wholesale	12	13 25
W M Biddle, Grocer	14	7 75
George Herman, Grocer	14	7 75
ROLAND.		
Curtin & Co, Merchants	12	13 25
REBERSBURG.		
Royer & Frank, Merchants	13	10 75
C C Loose, do	13	10 75
ROMOLA.		
Wm Robb, Merchant	14	7 75
ROCK SPRINGS.		
J C Goheen & Bro, Merchants	14	7 75
J C Goheen & Bro. do	14	7 75
SNOW SHOE.		
Wm Grauer & Co, Merchants	9	25 75
T B Budington, Grocer	13	10 75
R J Heims, Jr., do	14	7 75
Boak Bros, Merchants	12	13 25
J S Ewing, Drugs	14	7 75
Stuart Bros, Merchants	13	10 75
Sommerville, Crider & Cook, Merchants	12	13 25
Hoover, Hughes & Co, Merchants	13	10 75
SPRING MILLS.		
G R Spigelmyer, Merchants	13	10 75
J D Long, do	13	10 75
Wm Pealer, do	13	10 75
I J Grenoble, do	11	15 75
SANDY RIDGE.		
W R Miller, Merchant	9	25 75
STATE COLLEGE.		
J W Stuart, Merchant	13	10 75
M D Snyder, do	14	7 75
STORMSTOWN.		
R J P Gray, Merchant	12	13 25
J H Griffin, do	14	7 75
Juniata Mining Co, Lim., Merchants	13	10 75
TUSSEYVILLE.		
S M Swartz, Merchant	14	7 75
WOODWARD.		
R M Wolfe, Merchant	13	10 75
N W Eby, Distiller		25 75
WOLF'S STORE.		
J S Emrick, Merchant	14	7 75
WALKER.		
Mrs. S E Miller, Merchant	14	7 75
H Yearick & Son, do	13	10 75
ZION.		
David Solt, Merchant	14	7 75
S F Dorman, do	14	7 75

The following hotel and restaurant keepers will apply for license, and are appraised and classed as follows:

	Location.		Class.	Amt.
J W Newsen,	Howard	Hotel	5	50 75
A Kohlbecker,	Milesburg	Hotel	5	50 75
John Anderson,	Bellefonte,	Restaur'nt	5	20 75
W R Teller	"	Hotel	4	100 75
D Garman	"	"	5	50 75
Emanuel Brown	"	"	5	50 75
C G McMillen	"	"	3	200 75
John G Uzzle,	Snow Shoe,	"	5	50 75
E A Nolan	"	"	5	50 75
Jas Passmore,	Philipsburg,	"	4	100 75
S B Row	"	"	4	100 75
Wm Parker	"	"	4	100 75
J A McOmber	"	"	4	100 75
Jeffry Hayes,	Rush Twp	"	5	50 75
D J Meyer,	Centre Hall	"	5	50 75
J H Odenkirk,	Old Fort	"	5	50 75
H G Shaffer,	Spring Mills	"	5	50 75
J H Bibby	"	"	5	50 75
Joseph Kleckner,	Coburn	"	5	50 75
W S Musser,	Millheim	"	5	50 75
W R Rook,	do	"	5	50 75
And. Immel,	Aaronsburg	"	5	50 75
Daniel Bartges,	Madisonburg	"	5	50 75
G Haag,	Pleasant Gap	"	5	50 75
David H Ruhl,	Potters Mills,	"	5	50 75

Take notice all who are concerned in this appraisement that an appeal will be held at the Commissioners' office, in Bellefonte, on the 22d day of April, A. D. 1886, between the hours of 9 a. m. and 3 p. m., when and where you may attend if you see proper.

JOHN A. RUPP, Appraiser.

March 10, 1886.

Every individual has an opportunity of knowing that Dr. Richmond's Samaritan Nervine acts as an irresistable specific in liver complaints, kidney diseases, pulmonary affections, rheumatism, gout, and all disorders proceeding from a depraved condition of the animal fluids. To decline to take a sure remedy when sick, is to court suffering and invite death. At druggists.

An English colony of over one thousand skilled workmen propose to purchase land and build their own homes near Pittsburg.

"How are we going to get through our spring and summer's work? We are all run down, tired out before it begins." So say many a farmer's family. We answer you, go to your druggist and pay five dollars for six bottles of Ayer's Sarsaparilla. This is just the medicine you need, and will pay compound interest on the investment.

A Salvation hallelujah lassie, "mashed" a married man of Hyde Park, and the twain waltzed off together, the latter leaving his family to take care of themselves.

SCOTT'S EMULSION OF PURE COD LIVER OIL, WITH HYPOPHOSPHITES In Scrofulous and Consumptive Cases.

Dr. C. C. Lockwood, of New York, says: "I frequently prescribed Scott's Emulsion and regard it as a valuable preparation in scrofulous and consumptive cases, palatable and efficacious." apr

The Nanticoke miners have contributed over $2,000 in aid of the widows and orphans of the victims of the mine disaster, and in time propose to increase the amount.

How many bald heads you see. Work, worry, disease, dissipation. These do it. Parker's Hair Balsam stops falling hair and restores gloss and color. Exceptionally clean, elegant, a perfect dressing, greasy. Prevents dandruff. apr

Fairview, Luzerne county, has a smallpox scare. The disease has broken out in the filthy Hungarian quarters, and fears are entertained that it will spread rapidly.

Substantial iron bridges are taking the place of the wooden structures swept away by floods in the numerous streams tributary to the Susquehanna and Juniata rivers.

NEED OF NEW BLOOD.

A CONFESSION WHICH VERY FEW BUSINESS MEN LIKE TO MAKE.

The Evidences of Dry Rot—The Man Who Lacks the Courage of New Ideas—The Clever Man Without Practical Knowledge—Good Suggestion.

The history of a successful manufacturing concern is usually about as follows: Whatever the conditions attending its establishment, it is generally characterized by enterprise and energy of management. To realize the expectations which led to its organization, it must push vigorously for a leading place in the trade. Those who have put money in it have their capital at stake; those who enter without capital must make their services valuable, and acquire a competency for themselves during their years of maximum efficiency. The managers are under constant tension. They must keep ahead at any cost, and they do it.

Fifteen or twenty years later a different set of conditions obtain. The men who conduct that business are older and naturally less energetic. Probably they have become conservative. Having made money, they are no longer under the necessity of pushing for every advantage offered. Their attention is distracted by various interests which claim their time and thought. The social claims upon their time are more imperative than they used to be. Perhaps their health is not as robust as it once was. Meanwhile their business runs along very well. It still feels the impetus of the years of its development. It pays good dividends and seems to be well established and prosperous. But it no longer leads. Younger and more enterprising houses have pushed to the front, and are skimming the cream of the trade.

THE EVIDENCES OF DRY ROT.

If is evident that this can not go on for many years without a marked retrogression on the part of the house which is being left behind. Under these circumstances it is difficult for a man who has grown rich in the business to realize that he is no longer able to adapt himself to conditions which are always changing. He is apt to exaggerate the value of his experience, forgetting that half of it represents acquired habits, and that a good part of the other half is knowledge which is worth comparatively little at the present time. He is rarely able to recognize the evidences of dry rot in his business which others see so clearly, and he attributes the gradual retrogression of his concern from a first to a second or third place to various external causes which have no more to do with it than the precession of the equinoxes. The fact is, he and his associates have lost their grip. They are able to follow, but not to lead, and in a very few years they are likely to find that very little remains of their once prosperous and lucrative business.

The only remedy for this is the one of all others most difficult to apply, involving a confession which few business men are willing to make. It is to bring into the business new blood—young men of intelligence and judgment, who have the incentive to energy and enterprise which inspired those who founded the business and made it great. Sometimes this can be done by advancing to positions of responsible management young men who have served the concern as clerks but more often it will be found that clerks partake of the peculiarities of their principals and conform so closely to their habits and traditions that they could not be counted on to give the business a fresh impetus. They are apt to have too little independence of judgment, and to lack originality of ideas. The fact that they have remained clerks and subordinates rather militates against the supposition that they can be made more useful in other capacities involving large functions.

THE KIND OF MEN NEEDED.

The kind of men who are needed to infuse the spirit of progress into great enterprises are those who go naturally to the top, and such men are not often promoted. As a rule, they promote themselves. Nor is it often desirable that the new blood should be drawn from the veins of the trade. A man who has been brought up in the business is likely to be hampered by its traditions to such an extent that he lacks the courage of any new ideas that may come to him or from others. What is needed to stimulate a flagging enterprise is genius, and the less it is hampered by the fixed habits of the trade, the more useful it is likely to be.

A clever man who comes fresh to a business of which he has no practical knowledge will accomplish more to advance it in one year than the veteran manufacturer would in ten years. He has no respect for established customs which can not be shown to be the best. He is not deterred from experimenting by the knowledge of past failures. The most obstinately unprogressive man in the world is the man who knows a thing can not be done "because he has tried it." He is misled by his experience, which is useful simply as showing, not that what he tried can not be done, but that he failed because he did not try in the right way. Every man who succeeds, does something which others have unsuccessfully attempted. The chances of success are all in favor of the man who has not tried.

It is the part of wisdom to anticipate the decline which, if not foreseen and guarded against, is inevitable from the causes constantly and imperceptibly at work in successful concerns. Every few years should be marked by changes such as we have suggested. Those who have passed the meridian of their careers should retire and give place to new men with the incentive to and capacity for vigorous and successful enterprise.—Iron Age.

The Wages Mr. Howells Receives.

"When I came back to America at 23 years of age," continued Mr. Howells, "I worked on The New York Nation and sold my articles wherever I could. I then got an average of about $7 a column. Shortly after this I went to Boston to be Mr. Fields' assistant, and in time became the editor of The Atlantic. As to the prices I have received for my various novels, I do not think it is right for me to say, in justice to the men with whom the contracts were made."

There is no doubt, however, that Mr. Howells gets very high prices for his present works. S. S. McClure, of the library syndicate, told me that Howells' short stories were worth $200 or $300 apiece, and it is said that Harper's, who have now engaged him exclusively, and to whom he gives all his writings from now on, pay him a salary ranging somewhere between that of the supreme court judge and the president of the United States. All of his novels have been great successes, and I imagine that Harper's Magazine, in the engaging him, did it to offset, if possible, the great success of the war articles of The Century.—"Carp" in Cleveland Leader.

The Meissonier Vanderbilt Wanted.

Meissonier's "La Rixe," which is Queen Victoria's private property, is taken with her to Osborne when she leaves Windsor castle. This is the picture for which William H. Vanderbilt offered £100,000.

Details of inventions prior to 1617 are not known, as no records of patents were kept before that date.

H. K. HICKS & BRO. H. K. HICKS & BRO.

—BELLEFONTE, PENN'A,—

—DEALERS IN—

Hardware, Oils, Paints,

HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS, HOUSE FURNISHING GOODS,

FREIGHT MUST BE LOADED AT BELLEFONTE BY 10 A. M.

EXPRESS ANY TIME UP TO TRAIN TIME. COME TO SEE US.

We have the largest stock at the lowest prices of any store in our line of business in Centre county. Now that you have a Railroad through the valley and Telephone Connection direct to our store, it will more than pay you to order from us. We guarantee prompt shipments and the lowest prices for the best goods. When you can save money you will certainly take advantage of this opportunity. H. K. HICKS & BRO.

THIRTY DAYS TO RESPONSIBLE PARTIES. Our Positive TERMS ARE CASH.

Remember the only agency for the SOUTH BEND CHILLED PLOWS.

Glass, Iron,

STOVES, STOVES, STOVES. STOVES, STOVES, STOVES.

H. K. HICKS & BRO. apr1y H. K. HICKS & BRO.

PYÆMIA

Is the most virulent form of blood-poisoning. Less speedily fatal, but not less certainly so, is the vitiation of the blood of which the first symptoms are **Pimples, Sties, Boils, and Cutaneous Eruptions.** When the taint of **Scrofula** gives warning of its presence by such indications, no time should be lost in using AYER'S SARSAPARILLA, the only perfect and reliable medicine for the purification of the blood.

SCROFULA

Is a foul corruption in the blood that rots out all the machinery of life. Nothing will eradicate it from the system and prevent its transmission to offspring but AYER'S SARSAPARILLA. This preparation is also the only one that will cleanse the blood of Mercurial poison and the taint of Contagious Diseases. Impoverished blood is productive of

ANÆMIA,

A wretched condition indicated by **Pallid Skin, Flaccid Muscles, Shattered Nerves, and Melancholy.** Its first symptoms are **Weakness, Languor, Loss of Nerve Force, and Mental Dejection.** Its course, unchecked, leads inevitably to insanity or death. Women frequently suffer from it. The only medicine that, while purifying the blood, enriches it with new vitality, and invigorates the whole system, is

Ayer's Sarsaparilla,

PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Sold by all Druggists: Price $1; Six bottles for $5.

FURNITURE. FURNITURE.

J. C. BRACHBILL.

NEW FURNITURE STORE.

Now open with the most complete stock of Furniture and Bedding in the county.

The stock is all new and personally selected from the leading Eastern and Western furniture centers.

Prices are the Very Lowest --- *You can not afford to buy elsewhere.*

All goods guaranteed as represented.

Special attention given to packing and shipping by rail road.

Correspondence in regard to goods promply answered.

J. C. Brachbill,

High Street, Bellefonte.

(Near P. R. R. Depot.) mar17

RAINBOW RUPTURE RELIEF & CURE.

Simple, safe, reliable and a perfect retainer. It is **not a Truss.** Worn Day and Night and its presence forgotten. Send for circular with testimonials from grateful sufferers cured by this appliance. Address Central Medical and Surgical Institute 920 Locust St., St. Louis, Mo.

Skillful treatment given all kinds of surgical and medical cases. Weakening diseases and private troubles in male and female our specialty. Be sure to write us before taking treatment elsewhere. Consultation free and invited.

SEVEN PER CENT. INTEREST SECURED, on first class Kansas farms and town property. Apply to LEWIS KURTZ, Newton, Kas. tf

31st Year.

THEY LEAD ALL IN 1886

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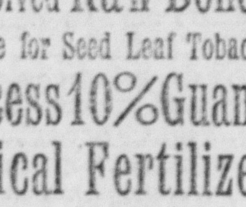
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Active, honest persons all over the country, with or without team.

John R. Dodge, Jr., Normal, Ill., writes: "You ask what I think of the Washer I bought last summer. [illegible]"

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I will ship a sample to those desiring an agency on a week's trial on liberal terms. [illegible]

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Malaria, Fever and Ague, Scrofula, Cancer, Erysipelas, Boils, Pimples, Ulcers, Sore Eyes, Scald Head, Tetter, Salt Rheum, Mercurial and all Blood and Skin Diseases.

Sold by all Druggists.

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Dr. SELLERS' LIVER PILLS

For years have been the standard remedy for LIVER COMPLAINT, COSTIVENESS, SICK HEADACHE, PAIN IN SHOULDERS or BACK, DIZZINESS, COATED TONGUE, and all diseases arising from the LIVER or STOMACH. Thomas Adams, of Big Sandy, Ky., says: "Sellers' Pills *saved* hundreds of dollars in doctors' bills in his county." Sold by Druggists.

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15 CENTS FOR SAMPLE COPY of THIS BEAUTIFUL BOOK. It gives the LANGUAGE and Sentiment of Every Flower and Shrub, 3000 different kinds. Also all the Known Rules of Flirtation with Glove, Parasol, Handkerchief and Fan. It is the most complete work of the kind ever published. Send Fifteen Cents in stamps for a sample copy, also our price to agents. Agents wanted everywhere. Ad.

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OUR SINGER THIS STYLE $17

15 DAYS' TRIAL. A Full Set of Attachments. WARRANTED 5 Years. Send for Circular.

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All Work Warranted	Monuments, Gravestones AND Buildingwork etc, etc, etc,	To Give Satisfacti'n

IN THE NEWEST AND HANDSOMEST DESIGNS WORKED OUT OF THE

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Please call and examine my material and learn my prices before purchasing elsewhere. 24mar3m

New Arrival of Goods

AT NEW STORE !

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS

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Have just opened in one of Larges and Best Rooms in the Valley,

—A COMPLETE STOCK OF— DRY GOODS, LEFF GOODS NOTIONS, HATS & CAPS, BOOTS & SHOES, HARDWARE, OILS AND PAINTS GLASSWARE, QUENNSWARE, GROCERIES COFFEES, SUGARS, TEAS, FISH SALT, TOBACCO, SEGARS, EVERYTHING KEPT IN A WELL REGULATED STORE.

ALL NEW GOODS,

We offer bargains unsurpassed in this COUNTY.

COME AND SEE US.

All kinds of Produce taken, and Highest Market Prices Paid.



PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM the popular favorite for dressing the hair, Restoring color when gray, and preventing Dandruff. It cleanses the scalp, stops the hair falling, and is sure to please. 50c. and $1.00 at Druggists.

PARKER'S TONIC

The best Cough Cure you can use, And the best preventive known for Consumption. It cures bodily pains, and all disorders of the Stomach, Bowels, Lungs, Liver, Kidneys, Urinary Organs and all Female Complaints. The feeble and sick, struggling against disease, and slowly drifting towards the grave, will in most cases recover their health by the timely use of PARKER'S TONIC, but delay is dangerous. Take it in time. Sold by all Druggists in large bottles at $1.00.

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The safest, surest, quickest and best cure for Corns, Bunions, Warts, Moles, Callouses, &c. Hinders their further growth. Stops all pain. Gives no trouble. Makes the feet comfortable. Hindercorns cures when everything else fails. Sold by Druggists at 15c. HISCOX & CO., N. Y.

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HOW LOST, HOW RESTORED!

Just published, a new edition of Dr. Culverwell's Celebrated Essay on the radical cure of Spermatorrhoea or Seminal Weakness, Involuntary Seminal Losses, Impotency Mental and Physical Impediments to Marriage, etc.; also Consumption, Epilepsy and Fits, induced by self-indulgence, or sexual extravagance, &c.

The celebrated author in this admirable essay, clearly demonstrates from a 30 years' successful practice, that the alarming consequences of self-abuse may be radically cured, pointing out a mode of cure at once simple, certain and effectual, by means of which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself, privately and radically.

This lecture should be in the hands of every youth and every man in the land.

Sent under seal, in a plain envelope, to any address, post paid, on receipt of four cents or two postage stamps. Address

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We keep all furniture usually found in a FIRST CLASS FURNITURE STORE

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COFFINS, CASKETS, SHROUDS, BURIAL ROBES, &c., kept in stock.

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A SPECIFIC FOR

EPILEPSY, SPASMS, CONVULSIONS, FALLING SICKNESS, ST. VITUS DANCE, ALCOHOLISM, OPIUM EATING, SYPHILLIS, SCROFULA, KINGS EVIL, UGLY BLOOD DISEASES, DYSPEPSIA, NERVOUSNESS, SICK HEADACHE, RHEUMATISM, NERVOUS WEAKNESS, NERVOUS PROSTRATION, BRAIN WORRY, BLOOD SORES, BILIOUSNESS, COSTIVENESS, KIDNEY TROUBLES AND IRREGULARITIES.

$1.50 per bottle, at druggists.

THE DR. S. A. RICHMOND NERVINE CO., Prop's, ST. JOSEPH, MO.

To decline taking a sure remedy when sick is to court suffering and invite death.

For Neuralgia
For Neuralgia
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For Neuralgia
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For a Lame Back
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Doctor Thomas' Eclectric Oil
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SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.
PRICE 50c. and $1.00.
FOSTER, MILBURN & CO., Prop'rs. BUFFALO, N. Y.



TRADE MARK.

KELLER'S CATARRH REMEDY

THE GREAT

Blood Purifier of the World.

AN ABSOLUTE CURE FOR

CATARRH.

THE most stubborn cases yield readily to it and has not failed to cure a single case where directions are followed. Its success has been remarkable and its cures wonderful. It is the most successful preparation in the market for CATARRH and the only one that promises an Absolute, Positive Cure. It is truly a blessing to mankind. A Trial is all that is asked for it. Once used, it is always recommended. Send for testimonials of actual cures.

IT HAS NO EQUAL FOR

MALARIA.

A POSITIVE CURE IS ASSURED.

One bottle is generally sufficient for a cure. Stop taking Quinine. A trial only is asked for KELLER'S CATARRH REMEDY. It is a SPECIFIC for all diseases arising from an impure blood and drives all eruptions from the skin. For Syphilitic complaints it is superior to any preparation in the market. One bottle will cure most of the following complaints and a continued use will POSITIVELY cure. Save doctor bills and try it.

RHEUMATISM.
SCROFULA.
SKIN ERUPTIONS.
VENEREAL DISEASES.
DYSPEPSIA.
LOSS OF APPETITE.
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BILIOUSNESS.
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NERVOUS WEAKNESS.
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KELLER'S CATARRH REMEDY is no patent medicine, but a safe and pleasant preparation to take and surely the greatest medical discovery of the age. One bottle rejuvenates the entire system and possesses more virtue than a half dozen bottles of ordinary patent preparations. Write for testimonials and other information.

For sale by druggists generally.

PRICE $1.00 A BOTTLE. SIX BOTTLES FOR $5.00. On receipt of $5.00 by the manufacturers, SAMUEL F. KELLER & Co. Harrisburg, Pa., six bottles will be sent express paid.



TRADE MARK.

GENUINE MERIT

IS SURE TO WIN.

We believe the RUSSIAN RHEUMATISM CURE has real, genuine merit. It is this faith which has led us to put our money into it so liberally. We have put more into it than money—money could not buy the fair name we have gained by twenty years of honorable business dealing right here on Market St., Philadelphia, and yet so great is our faith in the Russian Rheumatism Cure that we are willing to stake our reputation on it as a safe, speedy and permanent cure for all Rheumatic troubles. Could we offer any better guaranty of good faith? Others besides ourselves have tested its merits, and add their hearty and unequivocal endorsement.

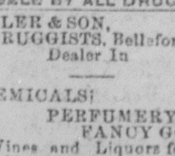
We send to all who ask it a pamphlet containing much of such testimony. And yet if you have Rheumatism why suffer one day longer than is necessary. It costs only $2.50 to be cured, and while you are making up your mind to try it you might be made well. The

RUSSIAN RHEUMATISM CURE

has saved every Rheumatic sufferer who has given it a fair trial. It is for you to decide whether or not it shall cure you.

Price $2.50. If mailed, 10c. additional. If registered, 10c. more.

One box does the business.



None Genuine without this Trade-Mark.

As yet it is not to be found at the stores, but can only be had by enclosing the amount as above, and addressing the American proprietors,

PFAELZER BROS. & CO.
819-821 Market Street, Philadelphia.

SCOTT'S

EMULSION

OF PURE COD LIVER OIL

And Hypophosphites of Lime & Soda

Almost as Palatable as Milk.

The only preparation of COD LIVER OIL that can be taken readily and tolerated for a long time by delicate stomachs.

AND AS A REMEDY FOR CONSUMPTION, SCROFULOUS AFFECTIONS, ANÆMIA, GENERAL DEBILITY, COUGHS AND THROAT AFFECTIONS, and all WASTING DISORDERS OF CHILDREN it is marvellous in its results.

Prescribed and endorsed by the best Physicians in the countries of the world.

FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

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CHEMICALS!
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LIFE AT THE CAPITAL.

HARDLY A MORE UNIQUE PLACE ON THE GLOBE THAN WASHINGTON.

Social Life an Enjoyable Rush—A Good Many Public Exhibitions—The Best Show in the United States—At the White House—Side Streets.

There is hardly a more unique place than Washington on the globe. Rome resembles it some in the concourse of strangers from everywhere and the opening of many of the palaces to these, and in the receptions of artists, bishops, and others. But Washington throws open its doors to people without any religious or special motives, and female life here particularly in February and early March, is like a fair. The women start out in the afternoon and enter the doors of people with whom they have the very slightest acquaintance, or none at all, and they drink tea or have a little lunch, and the parlors are crowded, while the conversation rattles on without regard to subject or end. Some citizen is the first one visited; next some army family; next some rich stranger, who has come here to celebrate himself, and they drop in at the cabinet minister's, and thus the so-called social life is a mere rush, with enjoyments, no doubt, but with more welcome and freedom than this world has ever allowed before.

THE SOCIAL ROUND OF LIFE.

After the women come home to their homes or hotels, and dine, they go out again, perhaps, in the evening to some particular reception, as at the White House, and there life is repeated as in the afternoon until midnight or later. In some of these new homes they receive until about midnight, and then have a ball, and dance without much regard to time. One finds in the accounts of the French republic, about the period of the directory, similar sketches of what the ladies call court life. The social round of life in Washington is really the basis of its revival.

Many of the people who have bought, rented or built new and large houses here designed to throw them open and get society and admiration, and they will not be cheated by the death of the great Mogul himself. There is no head to this society, and it is, therefore, all the more headlong. Persons who have taken Washington in and reflect upon its future example to the the American people, are beginning to see that something is required here to put some mentality into this round of mere frivolous pleasure. There are a good many public exhibitions in this place. It now has two very good theatres, large enough to hold great audiences, and more safely constructed than heretofore. There are also lyceum halls, collections of paintings, rinks, etc., to draw the common folks in.

By day there are public collections in most of the departments. The patent office, which was for a long time the only standard show here, now has imitators in museums and libraries for each of the public departments. The portraits of the heads of these departments have been collected or painted during the past few years. The Washington monument has been finished and is a show. They have taken out of the treasury the bureau of engraving and printing and put it in a large commodious separate building.

BEST SHOW IN THE COUNTRY.

The Smithsonian institution is hardly what it used to be since the new National museum has been opened, which is probably the best show in the United States. It is designed upon a useful and agreeable plan, to show mankind in all his joys and necessities, from the humblest beginnings upward. There you can see all the instruments of music, from the bones played by the negroes and the castanets of wood worn by the peasant girls of Spain and the gourds of the Fiji islanders, all through instruments of string and wind, up to pianos, organs and big cornets and drums. You can study the fishing processes of the world, from human models, with all kinds of boats and tackle they use. You can see the vehicles of the earth, from the wagon whose wheels were cut by hand in New Mexico up to the highest products of Brewster.

The animals of the world are kept there in fine form, and the utensils of men, from the lowest brick-tile up to the porcelain pulpits of Doulton, are arranged in good order and teach of themselves. Then the White House is nearly always open to be looked at. It is finely furnished, and has large effective rooms, and the pictures of the presidents and their wives. There is more and more recognition all the time of women in the government. While no very great artist lives in Washington, there are some studios here, and more are likely to come here. The shops have very much picked up, and in some of the streets there is a decided improvement. Cabinet-makers in handwork find plenty to do in ornamenting these new homes.

The side streets show the little shops of the Jewish rug dealers and bazaar fiends, such as have hitherto been confined to Saratoga. Even the capitol building is a kind of long bazaar, where you can get everything from an apple and a newspaper to a rare public document.—"Gath" in Cincinnati Enquirer.

Every County Ought to Have Them.

The Georgia bloodhound has come into prominence since the capture by one of them of Tobe Jackson. The press far and wide have commented on the noble brute. Keeper Towers, of the penitentiary, has received letters from the San Francisco penitentiary and from the Illinois penitentiary, at Joliet, making inquiries as to where hounds may be had, at what cost, and how they are kept. Mr. Towers turned the letters over to Mr. James, one of the convict lessees, who says he is going largely into raising the hounds. The last grand jury in Bartow county recommended the keeping of a pack of hounds by the county. This is in keeping with a suggestion made by an experienced gentleman, who says that every county ought to have a pack to trace robbers of barns, corncribs and other buildings. As soon as a robbery is discovered take a pack of dogs to the place of the crime, and the dogs will strike the trail of the last persons there nine times out of ten. —New Orleans Times-Democrat.

The Japanese Fondness for Bathing.

Just opposite to the entrance to this inn was a large bath-room, with a wide, open arch which there was no means of closing, and which could be readily seen from the street. A newly arrived Japanese guest was luxuriating in the hot bath as we passed on the way to our rooms. The Japanese are fond of bathing and take the hottest possible baths, in a cold, draughty room, without apparently suffering by the operation. At the inns it is first come first served. As to nudity, the country people think nothing of it, and all coolies and workingmen wear little else than a cloth about the loins, while in the public baths it is quite proper for men, women and children to bathe together. There is everything in custom; semi-nudity does not imply immodesty to the rural Japanese mind. In fact, we found the demeanor of the people always modest and respectable. We soon became accustomed to their scanty attire, and continually admired their fine physique.—Foreign Cor. Inter Ocean.

AN ACTRESS' POWERS DESCRIBED.

A Subtle Psychic Influence That Hasn't Been Analyzed—A Strange Chapter.

Clara Morris, who has been playing here for a week, is the most extraordinary phenomenon of our day. She defies all precedents, violates all rules, overturns all criticism. People still flock to see her and pack the theatre to suffocation, but I defy any one of them to tell why. In fact, nobody has yet told us why Clara Morris wields a certain uncanny fascination. She is not good looking. She is not strong. She is not artistic. She is not heroic or tragic or versatile. She is gaunt and almost ghastly. Her voice is weak. Her face is drawn with the lines of pain. Her action is slow and constricted and stealthy.

But in spite of all this she is the one actress on our boards to-day who wields the strange, mysterious, magnetic influence that holds an assemblage in a spell and from which no one can escape. It's a subtle psychic influence that hasn't been analyzed. I can not help thinking that it is the same morbid feeling that makes women crowd round a coffin and peer into the white mystery of that frozen silence.

Clara Morris plays her best in a sort of trance. She goes out of herself into the character. She is possessed for the time being, and then she reminds you of those clairvoyant sybils who, with distraught air, do the bidding of some unhealthly power beyond themselves. To those who know her her life is as great a mystery as her art. She has been an invalid for years. She lives on air. Nobody ever saw her eat a hearty meal. The late Dr. Beard, who gave his life to the study of morbid phenomena, once told me that she was the most magnificent example he had ever seen of the superiority of invalidism to art.

And I think she opens for us a strange chapter in the study of acting womankind. I have seen enough of these strange creatures not to know that some of them can do with their hysteria what intelligence can never do with its histrionism. And I should like to ask some psychologist if it may not be possible after all that the mimetic power is only a form of hysteria.

Clara Morris is one of those strange human cryptograms that nobody can read, and if she would only tell her experience in a moment of candor, we should get a book to which the strangest marvels of science would look like fiction.—Nym Crinkle in New York World.

Tickled the Colonel's Vanity.

Of the late M. Labiche, one of the authors of the comedy, "Le Voyage de M. Perrichon," it is related that while he was its mayor in 1870 the village of Sauvigny was entered by a Prussian cavalry regiment, the colonel of which demanded rations and a levy of $20,000. Labiche refused to give either. "Then have you a carriage?" "Yes." "Get it ready and follow me to the commandant." "What for?" "To be judged, condemned and shot! Hurry up." The carriage was brought, and they set out.

Labiche was smoking a cigar. As they drove he offered the colonel another and then said: "M. le colonel, if anyone five years ago had told me you would do this, I would have been incredulous." "Why man," said the colonel, "you are dreaming. I now see you for the first time." "Pardon, for the second time. I had the pleasure of dining with you and pouring out wine for you, too!" "Where?" "At the German embassy. I had the honor of sitting at your right. We conversed like friends. Your amiability charmed me. I exclaimed to myself: 'What a fine fellow! He will make a mark in Berlin society!'" "But it was not I." "No! Then it must have been your brother. You have the same beautiful mustache, the elegance, the same distinction, the same Greek profile. Come, my dear colonel! No false modesty, wasn't it you?" The Prussian mused. "And you say your town can not support my regiment?" "Alas, no!" "Your word of honor?" "The most sacred." Back went the carriage, and the regiment marched on, and the colonel, pressing Labiche's hand in friendly farewell, said: "It was I. But devil a bit of you should I have remembered."—Chicago Times.

He Was Obliged to Skip a Sale.

"About four weeks ago," said a farmer on the market the other day, "I concluded to get rid of several old stumps near the barn, and I came in purchased some giant cartridges. Next day forenoon I went at the job, and had just got a cartridge tamped down in the first stump when I saw a man drive up to the house. That was nothing to bother over, however, and I lighted the fuse and run around the barn to wait for the explosion. I had only got in place when I heard a voice calling:

"'Ah! there, Sharp! I want to sell you the best washing-machine ever made.'

"It was the chap who had driven up, and my wife had sent him out to hunt me up. He was within ten feet of the stump when he called. I had a two-minute fuse on the cartridge when I heard his voice, and I called back:

"'For heaven's sake, get out o' that!'

"'Oh, I'll get out, after I have sold you a machine. Sharp, where are you?'

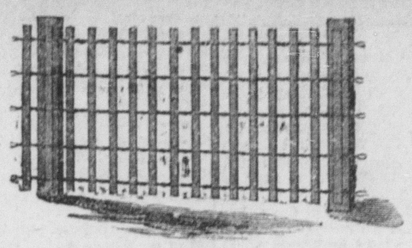
"Well, sir, you can have my ears if that infernal idiot didn't walk up and rest his elbow on the stump, and he was there when she exploded. He took a rise of six or eight feet, came down spread-eagle fashion, and then scrambled up and made for his wagon with slivers sticking out all over him. When he went by the house my wife asked him if the machine saved 10 per cent. in soap, but he never answered nor came to a halt. He just sailed over the forewheel to his seat on the wagon, gave the horses a cut with the whip, and was a mile away when I went out to the road to inquire if his machine was full-jeweled."—Detroit Free Press.

Unearthing an Ancient Tomb.

A discovery of high interest from historical, architectural, archæological and other points of view has just been made in very peculiar circumstances at Rome. With the difference of a couple of feet in the tracing of a line on an engineer's plan, extending over an area measuring two miles in length, it would have been lost, perhaps, forever. While dressing the left perpendicular side of the cutting, which passes near the remains of the Emporium, the workmen laid bare the front of an ancient tomb, facing exactly on the line. It is perfect in every respect, excepting the cornice, which is wanting. It stands at a depth of some twenty feet below the modern level, embedded in a solid mass of accumulation, which rises above the upper part of it fully ten feet. As seen now, it looks like part of a fine architectural panel set into the clearly dressed side of the trench, and was evidently the monument of Servius Sulpicius Galba, who was consul in the year 144 B. C.—Chicago Herald.

The Saltpeter Beds of Nevada.

Accounts show that the saltpeter beds of Nevada are far better situated for their development than the niter region of South America, which is an arid desert. Water for all purposes is condensed from the ocean water and carried to the niter fields, fuel being procured from the mountains in south Chili. In Nevada the saltpeter deposits are in the vicinity of a rich farming country, with an abundant supply of water and wood.



THIS SPACE IS RESERVED FOR THE

Automatic Slat and Wire Fence

Machine Company.

Keep your eye on it until we know what to say about the fence, which will be made in Centre Hall.

24marly J. B. SOLT, Special Agent.

CASTORIA

for Infants and Children.

"Castoria is so well adapted to children that I recommend it as superior to any prescription known to me." H. A. ARCHER, M. D., 111 So. Oxford St., Brooklyn, N. Y.

Castoria cures Colic, Constipation, Sour Stomach, Diarrhœa, Eructation, Kills Worms, gives sleep, and promotes digestion, Without injurious medication.

THE CENTAUR COMPANY, 192 Fulton Street, N. Y.

FREE TRIAL PACKAGE FOR MEN ONLY

Over Ten Thousand Trial Packages mailed to patients a large proportion of whom took a full treatment and were restored to health by use of PROF. HARRIS' SEMINAL PASTILLES. A Radical Cure for Nervous Debility, Organic Weakness and Physical Decay in Young or Middle Aged Men. Tested for Eight Years in many thousand cases they absolutely restore prematurely aged and broken down men to the full enjoyment of perfect and full Manly Strength and Vigorous Health. To those who suffer from the many obscure diseases brought about by Indiscretion, Exposure, Over-Brain Work, or too free Indulgence, we ask that you send us your name with statement of your trouble, and secure TRIAL PACKAGE FREE, with Illust'd Pamphlet, &c.

THE PASTILLE CURE FOR NERVOUS DEBILITY TRADE MARK

VIGOROUS HEALTH

Avoid the imposition of pretentious remedies for these troubles, and all Quacks, whose only aim is to bleed their victims. Take a SURE REMEDY that HAS CURED thousands, does not interfere with attention to business, or cause pain or inconvenience in any way. Founded on scientific medical principles. By direct application to the seat of disease its specific influence is felt without delay. The natural functions of the human organism restored. The wasted animating elements of life are given back, the patient becomes cheerful and rapidly gains both strength and health

TREATMENT.—One Month, $3. Two Mos. $5. Three, $7

HARRIS REMEDY CO., Mf'g CHEMISTS,
306½ N. Tenth Street, ST. LOUIS, MO.

AFTER DINNER.

Persons who suffer from Indigestion can arrest the progress of that painful malady by the use of an after-dinner pill, so composed that it will give tone to the stomach, prevent heartburn, rouse the liver to healthful action, invigorate the kidneys, and thus, through the activity of these organs, promote the natural movement of the stomach and bowels. AYER'S PILLS are so compounded that their action, though mild, effectually produces the above results. They also, in curing Constipation, remove the cause of Billousness, Liver Complaint, Kidney Disease, Rheumatism, and many other serious ailments.

AYER'S PILLS

contain no mineral nor poisonous substance, and do not gripe unless the bowels are irritated, and even then their influence is healing. To continue their effect in constipated or chronic cases, they need only be taken in diminishing instead of increasing doses. For seamen, and inhabitants or travelers in sparsely settled countries where physicians are not at hand, they are of inestimable value. There is hardly a sickness they will not alleviate, and in most cases cure, if taken promptly. To young girls just entering upon womanhood, and to women whose period of maternity is drawing to a close, Ayer's Pills, in moderate doses, merely sufficient to ensure regular action of the bowels, will be found of

Incalculable Value.

PREPARED BY
Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.
Sold by all Druggists.

PENN CAVE HOUSE,
FARMERS MILLS, PA.

Grand opening of the

—PENN CAVE HOUSE,—

three miles from Spring Mills station on the L. & T. R. R., will be opened to the public, on and after April 8, 1886.

This hotel has just been completed, and has all the modern improvements, making it a very desirable summer resort.

A grand hop will be given on the evening of the opening. All are cordially invited.

SAMUEL LONG,
tf Proprietor, Farmers Mills, Pa

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria,
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria,
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria,
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria,

In Butler county thirty out of forty-four license applications were rejected and fourteen held over for future consideration.

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Loss of appetite, Bowels costive, Pain in the head, with a dull sensation in the back part, Pain under the shoulder-blade, Fullness after eating, with a disinclination to exertion of body or mind, Irritability of temper, Low spirits, with a feeling of having neglected some duty, Weariness, Dizziness, Fluttering at the Heart, Dots before the eyes, Headache over the right eye, Restlessness, with fitful dreams, Highly colored Urine, and

CONSTIPATION.

TUTT'S PILLS are especially adapted to such cases, one dose effects such a change of feeling as to astonish the sufferer. They increase the Appetite, and cause the body to Take on Flesh, thus the system is nourished, and by their Tonic Action on the Digestive Organs, Regular Stools are produced. Price 25c. 44 Murray St., N.Y.

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1yjan9 State College, Centre Co., Pa.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—(Philadelphia and Erie Division)—on and after Nov. 8, 1885

WESTWARD.

ERIE MAIL leaves	Philadelphia	11 20 p m
" "	Harrisburg	3 30 a m
" "	Montandon	5 46 a m
" "	Williamsport	7 25 a m
" "	Jersey Shore	7 52 a m
" "	Lock Haven	8 18 a m
" "	Renovo	9 25 a m
" arr at	Erie	5 10 p m
NEWS EXPRESS leaves	Philadelphia	4 30 a m
" "	Harrisburg	8 10 a m
" "	Montandon	10 12 a m
" "	Williamsport	11 10 a m
" arr at	Lock Haven	12 05 p m
NIAGARA EXP. leaves	Philadelphia	7 40 a m
" "	Harrisburg	11 25 a m
" "	Montandon	1 25 a m
" arr at	Williamsport	2 20 p m
" "	Lock Haven	3 05 p m
" "	Renovo	5 05 p m
" "	Kane	9 25 p m
FAST LINE leaves	Philadelphia	11 50 p m
" "	Harrisburg	3 45 p m
" "	Montandon	5 54 p m
" "	Williamsport	7 10 p m
" "	Lock Haven	8 02 p m
" arr at	Renovo	9 00 p m
	(Sunday Train.	
SUNDAY MAIL leaves	Philadelphia	4 20 a m
" "	Harrisburg	7 40 a m
" "	Montandon	9 37 a m
" "	Williamsport	10 40 a m
" "	Lock Haven	11 35 a m
" arrives at	Renovo	12 30 p m

EASTWARD.

SEA SHORE EXP. leaves	Lock Haven	7 00 a m
" "	Jersey Shore	7 29 a m
" "	Williamsport	8 10 a m
" "	Montandon	9 16 a m
" arr at	Harrisburg	11 30 a m
" "	Philadelphia	3 15 p m
DAY EXPRESS leaves	Kane	6 15 a m
" "	Renovo	10 10 a m
" "	Lock Haven	11 10 a m
" "	Williamsport	12 20 p m
" "	Montandon	1 25 p m
" arr at	Harrisburg	5 25 p m
" "	Philadelphia	6 50 p m
RENOVO ACC'N leaves	Renovo	4 00 p m
" "	Lock Haven	5 05 p m
" "	Williamsport	6 20 p m
" "	Montandon	7 27 p m
" arrives at	Harrisburg	9 40 p m
" "	Philadelphia	4 45 a m

Sunday Train—RENOVO Accommod'n East runs also on Sundry.

ERIE MAIL leaves	Erie	2 40 p m
" "	Renovo	11 00 p m
" "	Lock Haven	12 05 p m
" "	Williamsport	1 20 a m
" "	Montandon	2 24 a m
" arr at	Harrisburg	4 30 a m
" "	Philadelphia	8 25 a m

Erie Mail East, Niagara Express West, and Day Express East make close connection at Lock Haven with B. E. V. R. R. Trains.

Erie Mail East and West connect at Erie with trains on L. S. & M. S. R. R.; at Corry with B. P. & W. R R; at Emporium with B., N. Y. & P. R. R., and at Driftwood with A. V. R. R.

LEWISBURG AND TYRONE RAILROAD.
BELLEFONTE, NITTANY AND LEMONT R. R.
Daily Except Sunday.

Westward. P M	A.M.	A.M.	STATIONS.	Eastward. A M	P.M.	P M
1 30	10 15	5 50	Montandon	9 10	1 15	5 50
1 50	10 25	6 15	Lewisburg	9 00	1 00	5 35
2 00		6 25	Biehl	8 45		5 14
2 08		6 32	Vicksburg	8 38		5 06
2 22		6 43	Mifflinburg	8 24		4 52
2 40		6 59	Millmont	8 12		4 38
2 48		7 07	Laurelton	8 03		4 24
3 59		7 57	Coburn	7 18		3 15
4 00		8 04	Zerby	7 06		1 08
4 18		8 15	Rising Spring	6 54		2 45
4 27		8 24	Penn Cave	6 46		2 33
4 40		8 38	Centre Hall	6 37		2 20
4 50		8 40	Gregg	6 29		2 10
5 03		8 49	Linden Hall	6 21		1 57
5 12		8 58	Oak Hall	6 16		1 48
5 18		9 00	Lemont	6 10		1 41
5 27		9 07	Dale Summit	6 03		1 33
5 41		9 16	Pleasant Gap	5 54		1 15
5 58		9 19	Axemann	5 51		1 10
6 08		9 28	Bellefonte	5 42		1 00

Additional trains leave Lewisburg for Montandon at 5.25 a m, 9.55 a m, and 7.10 p m, returning leave Montandon for Lewisburg at 9.20 a m, 6.05 p m and 7 30 p m.

CHAS. E PUGH, General Manager. J. R. WOOD, Gen'l Pass'ger Ag't

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Discount Notes; Buy and Sell Government Securities;
JAS. A. BEAVER, President. J. D. SHUGERT, Cashier

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—UNDERTAKING.—After April 1st 1886, I will be well prepared to attend promptly to all the business of an undertaker. Patronage respectfully solicited.
tf LEVI MURRAY, Centre Hall.

NEWS OF THE WEEK

—The President on the 19th signed the bill to increase the pensions of widows and dependent relatives of deceased soldiers and sailors.

—A freight train on the Pittsburg and Lake Erie Railroad ran into a landslide near Stoop's Ferry, Penna., on the 20th, was thrown down an embankment. The engine and nine cars were demolished. William Clymer, conductor, and Frederick Kirchner, fireman, were killed.

—The heaviest snowstorm at Dubuque for five years visited that place on the 20th, and continued until late on the 21st. The snow was over two feet on a level and drifted badly. Limbs of trees were broken off, telegraph wire damaged and some weak buildings were crushed in.

—John Boyd Thatcher, ex-State Senator, was nominated for Mayor of Albany by the Democrats on the 20th.

—Secretary Bayard on the 20th transferred to the New York Grant Monument Fund the sum of $600, covering two contributions—$500 from the President of Mexico and $100 from Senor Romero, the Mexican Minister and steadfast friend of General Grant. The total is now $119,588.

—Propositions submitted by Vice President Hoxie, of the Missouri Pacific Railroad, after conferences with the Governors of Kansas and Missouri, were on the 20th under consideration by the representatives of the Knights of Labor in St. Louis.

—A serious overflow has been caused by an ice gorge in the Missouri river, fifteen miles above Sioux City, Iowa. North and west of Elk Point, Dakota, as far as the eye can reach, only a vast sheet of water is to be seen. The farmers in flooded district have driven their cattle to the ridges.

—A tornado passed north of Fort Wayne, Indiana, on the 21st, doing great damage. In the village of Williamsport, two churches and all the barns were demolished, many houses were damaged, and cattle were killed.

—A fall of top rock occured early on the 21st, in the Pottsville and Mahanoy Railroad turned at Horseshoe Curve, near Pottsville. Twenty workmen, mostly Italians, were buried. Two of them were killed, and about fifteen others injured, three perhaps fatally. Meyers Patterson, an employe of the Electric Light Company at Lynchburg, Virginia, while repairing a light on the 22d, was killed by a shock from the electric current. He was on a pole twenty feet from the ground.

—The President on the 22d nominated J. Richard Winfield, of Virginia, to be Consul at San Jose, Costa Rica; also John W. Brophy, to be Postmaster at Mount Carmel; Charles B. Whitehead, at Bradford, and Emmet W. McArthur, at Meadville, in this State.

—A convention of delegates from all the Irish societies in New Jersey was held on the 22d in Newark to arrange for a more thorough organization of the Irish National League throughout the State. It was resolved that all moneys collected for the benefit of the League pass through the hands of Dr. O'Reilly, of New York. The following permanent officers were elected: President, Jos. Atkinson, of Eewark. Secretary, Horace J. Kenney, of Newark; Treasurer, John Kennedy, of Jersey City.

—A charter was granted at Harrisburg on the 22d to the New York-Bloomsburg and Western Railroad Company to build a new line from Mauch Chunk to Newcastle, a distance of 250 miles. The capital is $10,000,000 of which $1,400,000 has been subscribed.

—The eighteenth game of the chest championship was played on the 22d as New Orleans, and was won by Steinitz, his antagonist resigning on the fortieth move. The score now stands: Steinitz 8; Zukertort, 5. According to the original terms of the contract, if the game should stand 9 to 9, the match would be a draw. In St. Louis the number to make a draw was reduced by agreement to 8. Steinitz, therefore, claims that he cannot lose.

—In the New Jersey House, on the 22d, the Chase bill was passed over the Governor's veto by a vote of 39 to 15.

—The War Department has received no information of the reported surrender of Geronimo and his followers to Lieutenant Maus, near San Bernardino. The report is contradicted by a later arrival at Tombstone.

—The Secretary of the Treasury on the 22d, issued the 135th call for the redemption of bonds. The call is for ten millions of the Three Per Cents of 1882, to mature on the 1st of May.

—On the 23d the Cabinet meeting considered measures for the more rigid enforcement of the Chinese Restriction act, particularly with reference to preventing the landing of Chinese laborers on fraudulent certificates. "It was represented that trouble constantly arises in cases where immigrants claim to have lost or mislaid their certificates, and bring witnesses to prove that they were in this country at the time of the passage of the act, and were actually provided with the certificate prescribed by law, which entitled such persons to return to the United States after a visit to China." The Cabinet also considered the steps necessary to protect the Government's interest in the Union Pacific Railway.

—The Government papers to test the validity of the Bell Telephone patents were filed on the 23d in the U. S. Court at Columbus, Ohio. It is understood that the first question considered in connection with the case will be that of jurisdiction.

—General Crook reports that there is no truth in the rumored surrender of Geronimo and his band. The War Department has been advised by the General that he was to start on the 23d from Fort Bowie for San Bernardino to receive the surrender of Geronimo.

—The Governor of California has appointed George Hearst U. S. Senator, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Senator Miller. He was the Democratic candidate for U. S. Senator when Leland Stanford was elected by the Legislature.

—The President on the 23d nominated James W. Romeyn, of Detroit, to be Consul at Valparaiso.

—Secretary Manning was reported somewhat better on the 24th, but he will probably be laid up for several weeks at least. He is threatened with apoplexy.

—Ward Hunt, ex-Associate Justice of the Superme Court of the United States, died on the 24th, at his residence, in Washington, aged 76 years. He was born in Utica, New York, graduated at Union College, studied law at Litchfield, Connecticut, was elected a Judge of Appeal in New York in 1865, and was appointed a Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States in 1871. He was retired about six years ago in consequence of a paralytic stroke.

—While William R. Baker, Mayor of Houston, Texas, and an Independent candidate for re-election, was returning from a political meeting on the 23d, a horseman rode up to him, and asked him to withdraw in favor of Smith, the Democratic and Labor candidate. Baker refused, and the unknown man fired three shots at him in quick succession, and rode away. The assassin missed his aim, Baker dodging the fire.

—President Cleveland on the 24th received about 600 visitors mostly New England excursionists and members of the Salvation Army. During the reception Lawrence Barrett, the tragedian, stood beside him.

—In Richmond, Virginia, on the 24th Judge Atkins, of the Hustings Court ordered that an election be held on the 26th of April next, to decide, in accordance with a law passed by the last Legislature, on the question of license or no license for the sale of liquor.

—The New York House of Representatives on the 24th, by a vote of 72 to 28 passed a bill imposing a tax of 1 per cent. on the capital stock of corporations for the privilege of organization.

—The Signal Officer at Chicago on the evening of the 24th reported that a cold wave was coming, and the temperature would fall 20 to 25 degrees within the next forty-eight hours.

—The nineteenth game in the chess contest between Steinitz and Zukertort, was played on the 24th at New Orleans. It was won by Steinitz, his antagonist resigning on the twenty-ninth move.

—The debate on the Riel question in the Dominion House of Commons ended on the 24th, and a vote was taken on Mr. Landry's motion censuring the Government for having executed Riel, which resulted in the Government being sustained by a majority of 53, the vote standing 125 to 72.

—Secretary Manning's condition was slightly improved on the 25th, but he is not out of danger.

—The President on the 25th, nominated Mark D. Baldwin to be Agent for the Indians of the Blackfeet Agency, in Montana.

—The Senate has confirmed Henry P. Kitfield to be Assistant Appraiser at Boston; Rule Letcher, of Missouri, Consul at Rio Grande do Sul; Mrs. Marian A. Hulligan, Pension Agent at Chicago, and Roswell A. Fish, of California, Assistant Register of the Treasury.

—The Republican State Convention of Rhode Island met on the 25th in Providence. George Peabody Watermore, of Newport, was nominated for Governor, E. Lucius Darling, of Pawtucket for Lieutenant Governor, and Joshua M. Addeman, of Providence, for Secretary of State.

—The Democratic City Convention of Cincinnati on the 25th nominated the following ticket: Comptroller, Edwin Stevens; Board of Public Works, C. R. Chesley; Police Commissioners, Isaac B. Matson (three years), Wm. Means (two years), Thos. J. Stephens (one year); Infirmary Directors, J. H. Grueter and L. L. Armstrong. Messrs. Means and Stephens are ex-Mayors.

—At Charleston, South Carolina, on the 25th, in a game of base-ball between the Charleston and Philadelphia Clubs, Bryan, centre field of the Charleston Club, broke his knee cap, and Lanser, catcher for the same club, broke his finger. Bryan will be disabled for life. The Philadelphians won the game—13 to 2.

—The Cabinet meeting of the 25th, was devoted to a general discussion of the labor troubles in the West.

FORTY-NINTH CONGRESS.

SENATE.

In the U. S. Senate on the 22d, Mr. Logan submitted a resolution, which was ordered to be printed and laid over, providing for open sessions for the consideration of Executive nominations hereafter. The Urgent Deficiency bill was referred to a committee of conference. Mr. Logan's bill to increase the efficiency of the army was discussed during the morning hour. Mr. Edmunds' resolutions then came up in order and were debated by Messrs. Colquitt and Jackson. After an executive session the Senate adjourned.

In the U. S. Senate on the 23d, the House bill granting a pension of $2000 a year to the widow of General Hancock was reported and immediately passed. Mr. Logan introduced a bill, which was referred, repealing the provision of existing law which declares that, when a vacancy occurs in the office of general or lieutenant general of the army, such office shall cease. The Edmunds resolutions were debated by Messrs. Jackson and George. Mr. Morgan obtained the floor but yielded to a motion for an executive session. The motion was lost. After arranging that this afternoon a time should be fixed for taking a vote on the resolutions the Senate adjourned.

In the U. S. Senate on the 25th, the Logan army bill was laid over as unfinished business, and the Edmunds resolutions were considered. They were debated by Messrs. Voorhees, Evarts and Call. Mr. Evarts argued that, "if the President had the right to say whether the papers called for related to a subject with which Congress had a right to deal, he could refuse papers affecting his own conduct which it might be important for Congress to secure." After an executive session the Senate adjourned.

In the U. S. Senate on the 24th the bill to increase the efficiency of the army was discussed. The Edmunds resolution came up at the expiration of the morning hour, and was debated by Messrs. Morgan, Mitchell, Hoar, Gray, Harris, Butler and Edmunds. The latter tried to secure an understanding that general debate should close this afternoon, and that whatever Senator should then be in charge of the resolutions might, at that time, have one hour in which to close the debate, and that then a final vote be taken on the resolutions. Owing to the uncertainty, however, as to what Senators might wish to speak and how long a time they might wish to occupy, no understanding was arrived at except a somewhat indefinite one that they should be disposed of before adjournment on the 26th, and that in the meantime the debate should be resumed immediately after morning business. Mr. Voorhees obtained the floor and the Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE

In the House on the 22d the bill granting a pension of $2000 a year to the widow of General Hancock was passed—yeas, 169; nays, 47. Mr. Henley, from the Committee on Public Lands, reported a bill to forfeit certain lands granted in aid of the construction of the Northern Pacific Railroad. Mr. Wheeler, of Alabama, offered a preamble and resolution reciting the postponement of the consideration of the Blair Educational bill by the Committee on Education, and directing the Committee on Rules to report a rule by which the House might by a majority vote direct any of its committees to report back any bill referred to it. Mr. Willis said that an opportunity would be given to take action on this subject without reference to the rules on the 29th, and Mr. Wheeler withdrew the resolution. A number of bills were introduced under the call of States, among them one by Mr. Anderson, of Kansas, for the creation of a commission to arbitrate in cases of strikes. Mr. Van Eaton, of Mississippi, introduced a resolution proposing a constitutional amendment prohibiting polygamy. At the conclusion of the call the House adjourned.

In the House on the 23d, bills were reported to establish a National Live Stock highway and promote commerce in live stock between the States; to prevent the introduction of contagious and infectious diseases into the United States, and to establish a Bureau of Public Health; to amend the act establishing a Bureau of Animal industry; to extend the immediate letter delivery system; to repeal the pre-emption laws; to provide for the special and uniform instruction of the State Militia, and to provide for the equitable compensation and classification of certain officers of the United States. The Indian Appropriation bill was considered in Committee of the Whole. A conference report on the Urgent Deficiency bill was agreed to. Adjourned.

In the House on the 24th, Mr. Blanchard, of Louisiana, from the Civil Service Committee, offered a resolution, which was adopted, calling on the various Cabinet officers for information "as to whether or not employes in their departments are permitted to employ substitutes to perform their duties, whether such substitutes are employed or appointed and, if so, by whom, and whether they have passed the civil service examination." An order was made allowing the Committee on Labor to report for action at any time (not to interfere with revenue or appropriation bills) legislation for the purpose of providing for arbitration in strikes on railroads. The Indian Appropriation bill was passed finally—226 to 5. The House then went into committee of the whole on the Post-office Appropriation bill. Pending debate the committee rose and the House adjourned.

In the House on the 25th, Mr. Van Eaton from the Committee of Public Lands, reported a bill "to promote the introduction of fresh water into the Colorado desert." Mr. Hill from the Committee on Territories, reported a bill for the organization of the Territory of Oklahoma. Mr. Dunn, from the Shipping Committee, reported the Free Ship bill and it was placed on the calendar, Mr. Dingley, of Maine, presenting a minority report. A bill was passed granting a fifteen days' leave of absence to employes of the Government Printing Office. The Post-office Appropriation bill was debated in Committee of the Whole. An evening session was held to express the sorrow of the House at the death of the late Representative Rankin, of Wisconsin.

SUNBEAMS.

"WAITER, this chicken is very tough. It's all I can do to get my teeth through it."

"Sorry, sir, but I haven't time to chew it for you now."

A POET asks: "What face is this, that through time's heavy veil, peers past the *ages*—troubled—sad?" We don't know, unless mayhap it be the poker player's who is afraid he will not be able to make his next "age" good.

IT is well enough to sympathize with the poor people who in this cold weather have scarcely enough clothing with which to cover themselves and who have no money to fill the empty coalbins. But while thinking of these minor hardships we are too apt to forget the sufferings of the expatriated cashier in Canada, who looks sadly out upon snow fifteen feet deep, and sighs, as he rattles his dollars in his pocket, for his dear native land.

"ARE THERE"—ejaculated Mr. Henpeck, as he stepped into the back door of his residence yesterday noon. His wife was dishing up the dinner, dropped her cooking-fork on the kitchen table and exclaimed:

"Joseph, don't you ever let me hear you use that expression again. The idea of saying 'ah there!' to a poor woman who is just making a slave of herself for your sake."

"I beg your pardon," said Mr. Henpeck; "I simply wanted to ask, are there any potatoes in the house for breakfast to-morrow?"

Beyond the Gate.

Two dimpled hands the bars of iron grasped
Two blue and wondering eyes the space looked through.
This massive gate a boundry had been set.
Nor was she ever known to be but true.

Strange were the sights she saw across the way—
A little child had died some days before—
And as she watched, amid the silence hushed,
Some carried flowers, some a casket bore.

The little watcher at the garden gate
Grew tearful hers such thoughts and wonderings were.
Till said the nurse: "Come here, dear child. Weep not.
We all must go. 'Tis God has sent for her.

"If He should send for me"—thus spoke the child—
"I'll have to tell the angel: 'Do not wait.
Though God has sent for me, I can not come;
I never go beyond the garden gate.'"

ELLA BOWEN'S LUCK.

"It never rains but it pours!"

Ella Bowen quoted the well-worn saying in a very rainy-weather sort of voice, and handed a letter to her husband. He had just come in from his day's business, and his face had a shadow on it, too, although he spoke cheerily.

"Don't look so doleful, Nell. We are not any worse off than we were a month ago.!"

"I know that! But, oh! if we only had five hundred dollars!"

"But we have not! The next best thing is to be contented without it. Who is your correspondent?"

"Aunt Margaret Hooper; she is my mother's aunt, but she has always been very fond of me. The letter is not directly from her, but from her servant, Anne Smith, who has lived with her for years. Aunt Margaret is very sick, and wants to see me!"

"But it is dated Magnolia!"

"Yes. It will cost me considerable to go, and yet Anne seems to think she is very ill. She is ninety-two years old."

"Rich?"

"Oh, no, indeed! She has nothing of her own, unless it may be some clothing and furniture. She lives upon an income from her son's property that goes back to his family when Aunt Margaret dies."

"Then you must go! If she were wealthy, there would be plenty of others to comfort her death-bed, but as it is, if she wants you, you had better get ready to start."

"But you?"

"Oh, I'll get along. Jane will give me my meals until you come back."

"I do think, Harry Bowen, you are the best husband that ever a woman was blest with," said Nell, putting her arms around his neck.

"Thank you, dear. For a wife of five years' experience that is a charming speech."

"Five years!" Nell thought, as she busied herself about the tea table, "so it is! And Harry is a lover yet. Perhaps if we had children we would not be so fond of each other, but he is all I have, and excepting his sister, Jane, he has no one but me. If I only had five hundred dollars, now, to give him."

By which wish, many times made during the month just passing away, it will be understood that the Bowens had not a large bank account. Harry was manager and head clerk in a hardware store, the only one in Creyton, the little town where he lived. Ella had been the district school teacher until her pretty face had won Harry's love.

They had married on a narrow income, but by economy had saved enough to buy the small house they called home, and furnished it very prettily. But it had taken all they could save in these five years.

Just one month before this story opens one of the partners in the firm where Harry was employed had died, and his widow had moved away from Creyton, taking out the money that had been her husband's share of the business. It was a very desirable opportunity, as the business was settled and prosperous, but Harry was not willing to sell or mortgage his hardly earned home and the money was not within his reach in any other way. So it came to be the refrain in all Ella's musing, and often spoken aloud, "If we only had five hundred dollars!"

It seemed to work itself into the jog of the train, the puff of the locomotive, the jar of the steamboat machinery, as she sped over the road and river to Magnolia.

It was ten years since Ella had made her last visit there with her mother. Her life until then had been a carefully cherished one, although she had never had possession of money. Her mother had taught music in a large city, spending her summer vacations in Magnolia, and her income had been sufficient to give Ella every advantage of education, and to make her childhood and girlhood very happy.

She was eighteen when her mother's death—a very sudden one—threw her upon her own resources for daily bread, and after teaching music for a time, taking her mother's pupils, she had accepted the district school at Creyton for the sake of country air, loving the life in the country better than in the city.

Always busy, she had not been to Magnolia since her mother died, although frequently letters were exchanged with Aunt Margaret. It was pleasant to recognize all the landmarks familiar in her childish memories, when the yearly visit with her mother was the pleasantest part of her life.

But when Anne opened the door of the little cottage home, saying softly:

"Oh, Miss Ella, dear, I'm glad you've come. Your aunt's fretted sore to see you," everything else was forgotten in the duty before her.

For the dear old aunt, who had always loved her bright, pretty niece, was ill unto death, with a painful illness that required incessant care. Anne was nearly worn out by months of faithful nursing, and Ella wrote to Harry:

"If you can spare me, dear, I am sorely needed here. Aunt Margaret's children are all dead, and her grandchildren are none of them here. I have written to Gerald Cooper, the eldest of her son's children, to whom her income will return if she dies, but even if he comes on she will still need me."

It is hard nursing, incessant care, but Ella felt more than repaid by the invalid's gratitude. Every service was so fully appreciated, and met with such warm thanks, that it was a pleasure to offer it.

Dear child," the old lady said one day, "you will soon be released, and your good husband will be no worse for an old woman's most hearty blessing. I cannot pay you, Ella, nor leave him a fortune.' I have nothing, dear, but the few chairs and tables in the house, but God will reward you for your love and care to me."

Days slipped into weeks, weeks into months, and it was nearly three months later than the day she left Creyton, when Ella was free to return there. Gerald Cooper had been with his grandmother a week before she died, but no other relative excepting Ella had come to Magnolia.

The funeral was over, and Ella was alone in the little parlor, when Mr. Leigh, the lawyer who had been Mrs. Cooper's friend for years, and had known Ella from her infancy came in. In spite of the solemnity of the occasion there was a twinkle in his eyes as he said:

"Have you seen Gerald Cooper since we left the cemetery?"

"No, he has not come home yet."

"Did you know your Aunt Margaret left a will?"

"A will! I thought she had no property?"

"She owned nothing but her clothing and the furniture of this cottage. She has left all that to you."

"So she told me. But it is of no money value, is it?"

"That remains to be seen. Now, Nell, make me a promise. Promise me you will not accept any proposal of Gerald Cooper's without sending him to me."

"Certainly," said Ella, rather bewildered.

"Do you want to sell the furniture?"

"It would cost a great deal to carry it to Creyton, would it not?"

"Yes."

"And our cottage there is furnished."

"Then you do not care for the old furniture. Some of this is very fine, more than a hundred years old."

But Ella was not educated up to old furniture, and thought her pretty modern sofas and tables suited her little cottage far better than Aunt Margaret's heavy large pieces of mahogany and black oak.

But for Mr. Leigh's call she would have closed at once with Gerald's careless offer.

"By the way, Nell, my wife has rather set her heart upon grandmother's furniture, and had no idea she would will it away. You won't want to move all this stuff to Creyton. Suppose I give you a hundred dollars for the lot, as it stands."

Without warning, Nell would have accepted at once, but, as it was, she was surprised to see Gerald Cooper's face grow black as she said:

"Mr. Leigh said he would see about that for me. You can tell him you want the furniture."

An expression more forcible than polite escaped Mr. Cooper, as he strode out of the room, slamming the door after him.

But three days later, Ella began to understand the situation. In her quiet country home, occupied by her domestic duties, she had taken little interest in the follies or freaks of fashion, seeing nothing of them and scarcely heeding what she read. The value of old furniture was unknown to her, and the fact that her inheritance was a choice and rare one was something that had not occurred to her.

But Mr Leigh was well aware of the fact, and having a cordial liking for Ella, had resolved to make the legacy as valuable as possible, understanding that the furniture itself would be of but little value to her. A carefully-worded advertisement in the leading papers of the cities nearest to Magnolia, a circular letter to some of the prominent dealers, were as high walls in the little plans Gerald Cooper had made to buy his grandmother's furniture for a trifle. A sale was announced, and Mr. Leigh sent an agent to put the cottage in proper order.

"Such of the clothing as you can use, pack up," he told Ella, "and send your trunks to the depot, but let all the old-fashioned stuff go for 'costumes.'"

Magnolia had never seen such a sight as the cottage on the day of the sale. Every train brought crowds of fashionably attired ladies and gentlemen, professional and amateur collectors, till the house and garden were packed, and the road in front crowded, when the auctioneer stepped upon a table on the porch and opened the sale.

Ella and Mr. Leigh were at an upper window, looking through closed blinds at the scene. Gerald Cooper, with a face darkened by frowns, stood leaning on the fence, ready to make bids for what he had calculated to possess much more easily.

It seemed to Ella that she must be in a dream as the bidding grew more animated. Could that old claw-legged table actually be worth fifty dollars? Was the man who gave two hundred dollars for the carved black teak sideboard a maniac? Had she actually heard a bid of one hundred dollars made for the high-post bed that nearly filled the cottage bedroom?

Mr. Leigh chuckled and rubbed his hands; Gerald Cooper fumed and fretted; and Ella's eyes grew large and bright as a great possibility shaped itself to a certainty.

The partnership!

Already she could count upon her fingers more than double the sum required. She could go back to Creyton and give Harry the five hundred dollars twice told. It was too good to be true. She must be dreaming!

She told Mr. Leigh about the partnership, as they watched the crowd stream away in the direction of the railway station, and received his hearty approval and congratulations.

"I will see what it realized," he said. "I stipulated for a ready money sale. You can get away this afternoon, Ella, if you wish.

And Ella did get away, carrying with her twelve hundred dollars, the result of Mr. Leigh's advertising.

"All expenses are paid; and this is your legacy," the kind old gentleman said to Ella. "Mr. Gerald Cooper has two tables, three chairs, and a cabinet, that cost him just double what he offered you for the entire lot.

And Ella did not give one sigh of regret over the fact that she had not one piece of that "beautiful old furniture" when she put the bank notes into Harry's hands, and told him the story of her legacy.

But Mrs. Gerald Cooper heartily echoed her husband's words of vituperation lavished Mr. Leigh, when he wound up his story by saying;

"Ella knew nothing about old furniture. But for that abominable old lawyer's interference I could have bought the entire lot for a hundred dollars, and Ella's life-long gratitude for my generosity."

"It was just Ella Bowen's *luck*," said Mrs. Gerald, spitefully, "If I had had any idea your grandmother would make a will, I would have gone to Magnolia myself."

Selling Crown Jewels.

Many of the famous crown jewels of France, which the Chamber of Deputies has just resolved to sell to provide a fund for aged workmen, are curiously associated with the history of the old empire and the young republic. Among the objects which are to be melted after the jewels have been removed, instead of being sold in their present form, are the sword of the Dauphin and that of Louis XVIII, and the Imperial crown made in 1854 for the coronation, which never took place. The "Regent," the famous diamond purchased for £135,000 by that Regent of Orleans to whom it owes its name, will probably not be sold. The Orloff diamond, which is said to be the purest if not the largest of the famous jewels, was worn in the crowns of the kings of France. Napoleon I, however, transferred it to the hilt of his sword, and at Waterloo it fell into the hands of the Prussians. After the restoration it went back to France, and in 1870, when the capital was about to be invested, the famous stone was taken to Bordeaux for safe keeping. Napoleon I exhibited during the palmy days of his ascendency, 37,393 precious stones of various kinds, valued at 18,922,477 francs, but many of these were afterward lost. The amount mentioned in a dispatch as the prospective result of the sale—$40,000,000—is probably a mistake or an exaggeration.

Pet Witches.

The natives of the Caroline islands are firm believers in sorcery, but instead of burning their witches they try to conciliate them in every possible way, especially by leaving presents at their door in night-time, never doubting that the wisdom of the *brujx* will enable her to divine the unknown benefactor. Witches are propitiated by gifts of cocoa, cakes and honey whenever the storm clouds loom on the horizon of the setting sun, as well as in times of protracted droughts, for *brujxs* are supposed to have specifics for evils of that sort. Women credited with proficiency in such business branches of the black art are therefore considered desirable matches, and do not fail to impress their admirers with vague hints of magical omnipotence.

Banished Love.

O shepherds! have ye wandering seen
A winged boy with blinded eyes?
I drove him from me yestere'en,
Despite his tears and pleading sighs.

He bears a pretty bow, and keen
Tipped arrows in his quiver lie.
O shepherds, tell me, have you seen
This banished Love come wandering by?

Why shines the sun, regret to mock,
Why flaunt the flowers in hues so gay,
Why skip with joy the snowy flock,
When poor lost Love is far away?

Unfeeling shepherds, wherefore smile
And point towards my breaking heart?
What! close behind me all this while?
O sweet! we two no more shall part.

FAITHFUL UNTO DEATH.

The fire burns cheerful on the hearth, the great logs crackle and flare up the wide chimney, up which it is my wont to say you could drive a coach-and-four. I draw my chair nearer to it, with a shiver, "What a night!" I say.

"Is it still snowing?" asks my wife, who sits opposite to me, her books and work on the table beside her.

"Fast. You can scarcely see a yard before you."

"Heaven help any poor creature on the moor to-night!" says she.

"Who would venture out? It began snowing before dark and all the people about know the danger of bening benighted on the moor in a snow storm."

"Yes. But I have known people to be frozen to death hereabouts before now."

My wife is Scotch, and this pleasant house in the Highland is hers. We are trying to winter it for the first time, and I find it excessively cold and somewhat dull. Mentally, I decide that in the future we will only grace it with our presence during the shooting season. Presently I go to the window and look out; it has ceased snowing, and through a rift in the clouds I see a star.

"It is beginning to clear," I tell my wife, and also inform her it is past eleven o'clock. As she lights her candle at the side table, I hear a whining and scratching at the front door.

"There is Laddie loose again," says she. "Would you let him in, dear?"

I did not like facing the cold wind, but could not refuse to let the poor animal in. Strangely enough, wherr I opened the door and called him he wouldn't come in, He runs up to the door and looks into my face with dumb entreaty; then he runs back a few steps, looking around to see if I am following him, and finally, he takes my coat in his mouth, and tries to draw me out.

"Laddie won't come in," I call out to my wife. "On the contrary, he seems to want me to come out and have a game of snow ball with him."

She throws a shawl around her, and comes to the door. The collie was here before we were married, and she is almost as fond of him, I tell her, as she is of Jack, our eldest boy.

"Laddie, laddie," she calls, "come in, sir!"

He comes obedient at her call, but refuses to enter the house, and pursues the same dumb pantomine he has already tried on me.

"I shall shut him out, Jessie," I say, "A night in the snow won't hurt him," and I prepared to close the door.

"You will do nothing of the kind!" she replies, with an anxious look, "but you will arouse the servants at once, and follow him. Some one is lost in the snow, and Laddie knows it."

I laugh. "Really, Jessie, you are absurd. Laddie is a sagacious animal, no doubt, but I cannot believe that he is as clever as that. How can he possibly know whether any one is lost in the snow or not?"

"Because he has found them and come back to us for help. Look at him now."

I cannot bnt own that the dog seems restless and uneasy, and is evidently endeavoring to coax us to follow him; he looks at us with pathetic entreaty in his eloquent eyes, "Why don't you believe me?" he seems to ask.

"Come," she continues, "you know you could not rest while there was a possibility of a fellow creature wanting your assistance. I am certain Laddie is not deceiving us."

"What is a poor hen-pecked man to do?" I grumble, and resist and yield as I have often grumbled and resisted and yielded before, and as I doubtless often shall again.

"Laddie once found a man in the snow before, but he was dead," Jessie says as she hurries off to fill a flask with brandy, and get ready some blankets for us to take with us. In the meantime I rouse the servants.

They are all English excepting Donald, the gardener, and I can see they are scoffingly skeptical of Laddie's sagacity, and inwardly disgusted at having to turn out of their warm beds and face the bitter winter's night.

"Dinna trouble yoursels," I hear old Donald say. "The mistress is right enough. Auld Laddie is cleverer than many a Christian, and will find something in the snow this night."

"Don't sit up, Jessie," I say, as we start; "we may be out half of the night on this wild-goose chase."

"Follow Laddie closely" is all the answer she makes.

The dog springs forward with a joyous bark, constantly looking back to see if we were following. As we pass through the avenue gates and emerge on the moor the moon struggles for a moment through the driving clouds and lights up with a sickly gleam the snow-clad country before us.

"It's like looking for a needle in a a bundle of hay, sir," says John, the coachman, confidentially, "to think as we should find anybody on such a night as this. Why, in some places the snow is more than a couple of feet thick, and it goes agin' reason to think that dumb animal would have the sense to come home and ask for help."

"Bide a wee, bide a wee," says old Donald. "I dinna ken what your English dogs can do, but a collie, though it has na been pleasing to Providence to give the creature the gift o' speech, can do mony mair things than them who deride it."

"I ain't deridin' of 'em," says John. "I only say as how if they be so very clever, I've never seen it."

"Ye wull, though, ye wull," says old Donald, as he hurries forward after Laddie, who has now settled down into a swinging trot, and is taking his way straight across the loneliest part of the bleak moor.

The cold wind cuts us in two, and whirls the snow in our faces, nearly blinding us. My finger-tips are becoming numbed, icicles hanging from my moustache and beard, and my feet and legs are soaking wet, even through my shooting boots and stout leather leggings.

The moon has gone in again, and the light from the lantern we carry is barely sufficient to show us the inequalities in the height of the snow, by which we are guessing at our path. I begin to wish I had stayed at home. *L'homme propose, mais la femme dispose,*" I sigh to myself, and I begin to consider whether I may venture to give up the search, (which I have undertaken purely to satisfy my wife, for I am like John, and won't believe in Laddie,) when suddenly, I hear a shout in front of me, and see Donald, who has all the time been keeping close to Laddie, drop on his knees, while the dog is wildly digging in the snow with his paws.

We all rush forward. Laddie has stopped at what appears to be the foot of a stunted tree, and after scratching and whining for a moment, sits down and watches, leaving the rest to us.

What is it that appears when we have shovelled away the snow? A dark object. Is it a bundle of rags? Is it—or, alas! was it—a human being? We raise it up carefully and tenderly, and wrap it in one of the warm blankets with which my wife's forethought has provided us.

Bring me the lantern," I say, huskily, and John holds it over the prostrate form of not as we might have expected, some stalwart shepherd of the hills, but over that of a poor, shrivelled, wrinkled ragged old woman. I try to pour a little brandy down the poor old throat, but the teeth are so firmly clenched that I cannot.

"Get her home as quickly as may be, sir; the mistress will know better what to do for her nor we do, if so be the poor creature is not past help," says John, turning instinctively as we all do in sickness or trouble, to woman's aid.

So we improvise a sort of hammock of the blankets; and gently and tenderly the men prepare to carry their poor helpless burden over the snow.

"I am afraid your mistress will be in bed," I say as we begin to retrace our steps.

"Never fear, sir," says Donald, with a triumphant glance at John. "The mistress will be up and waiting for us. She kens Laddie dinna bring us out in the snaw for naething.

"I'll never say nought again about believing a dog," says John, very gracefully, striking his colors. "You were right and I was wrong; but to think there should be such sense in an animal passes me!"

As we reach the avenue gate I despatch one of the men for the doctor, who, fortunately, lives within a stone's throw of us, and hurry on myself to prepare my wife for what is coming. She runs out in the hall to meet me.

"Well?" she asks, eagerly.

"We have found a poor old woman," I say, "but we don't know whether she is alive or dead."

My wife throws her arms around me and gives me a great hug.

"You will find dry things and a jug of hot toddy in your dressing room, dear," she says; and this is the revenge she takes on me for my skepticism.

The poor old woman is carried up stairs and placed in a warm bath under my wife's direction, and before the doctor arrives she has shown some faint syptoms of life; so my wife sends me word. Dr. Bruce shakes his head when he sees her. "Poor old soul!" he says, "how came she out on such a fearful night? I doubt she has received a shock which, at her age, she will not easily get over."

They manage, however, to force a few spoonfuls of hot brandy and water down her throat; and presently a faint color flickers on her cheek, and the poor old eyelids begin to tremble. My wife raises her head and makes her swallow some cordial which Dr. Bruce has brought with him, and lays her back among the soft, warm pillows.

"I think she will rally now," says Dr. Bruce, as her breathing becomes more regular and audible. "Nourishment and warmth will do the rest, but she has received a shock from which she will never recover." And so saying, he takes leave.

By and by I go up to the room, and find my wife watching alone by the aged sufferer. She looks at me with tears in her eyes. "Poor old soul," she says, "I am afraid she will not rally from the cold and exposure."

I go round to the other side of the bed and look down upon her. The aged face looks wan and pinched, and the scanty gray locks which lie on the pillow are still wet from the snow. She is a very little woman, as far as I can judge of her in her recumbent position, and I should think had reached her allotted three-score years and ten.

"Who can she be?" I repeat, wonderingly. "She does not belong to any of the villages hereabouts, or we should know her face, and I cannot imagine what could bring a stranger to the moor on such a night."

As I speak a change passes over her face; the eyes unclose and she looks inquiringly about her. She tries to speak, but is evidently too weak. My wife raises her and gives her a spoonful of nourishment, while she says, soothingly,—"Don't try to speak. You are among friends, and when you are better you shall tell me all about yourself. Lie still now and try to sleep."

The gray head drops back wearily on the pillow, and soon we have the satisfaction of hearing, by the regular respiration, that our patient is fast asleep.

"You must come to bed now, Jessie," I say. "I shall ring for Mary, and she can sit up for the remainder of the night."

But my wife who is a tender-hearted soul and a born nurse, will not desert her post; so I leave her watching and retire to my solitary chamber.

When we meet in the morning I find that the little woman has spoken a few words and seems stronger.

"Come in with me now," says my wife, "and let us try to find out who she is."

We find her propped into a reclining posture with pillows, and Mary beside her feeding her.

"How are you now?" asks Jessie, bending over her.

"Better, much better, thank you, good lady," she says in a voice which trembles from age as well as weakness, "and very grateful to you for your goodness."

I hear at once by the accent, that she is English.

"Are you strong enough to tell us how you got lost on the moor, and where you came from, and where you are going?" continues my wife.

"Ah! I was going to my lad, my poor lad, and now I doubt I shall never see him more!" says the poor soul, with a long sigh of weariness.

"Where is your lad, and how far have you come?"

"My lad is a soldier at Fort George, and I have come all the way from Liverpool to see him and give him his old mother's blessing before he goes to the Indies." And then, brokenly with long pauses of weariness, the little old woman tells us her pitiful story.

Her lad she tells us is her only remaining child. She had six, and this, the youngest, is the only one who did not die of want during the Lancashire cotton famine. He grew up a fine, likely boy, the comfort and pride of his mother's heart, and the stay of her declining years. But a "strike" threw him out of work, and unable to endure the privation and misery, in a fit of desperation he "enlisted."

His regiment was quartered at Fort George, and he wrote regularly to his mother, his letters getting more cheerful and hopeful every day, until suddenly he wrote to say that his regiment was ordered to India, and begging her to send him her blessing, as he had not enough money to carry him to Liverpool to see her. The aged mother, widowed and childless, save for this one remaining boy, felt that she must look on his face once more before she died. She begged from a few ladies, whose kindness had kept her from the workhouse, sufficient money to carry her by train to Glasgow, and thence she had made her way, now by foot, now begging a lift from a passing cart or wagon, to within a few miles of Fort George, when she was caught in the snow storm, and, wandering from the road, would have perished in the snow but for Laddie.

My wife is in tears, and Mary is sobbing audibly as the little old woman concludes her touching and simple story, and I walk to the window and look out for a moment before I ask her what her son's name is. As I tell her we are but a few miles from Fort George, and that I will send for him, a smile of extreme content illumines the withered face.

"His name is John Salter," she says; "he is a tall, handsome lad; they will know him by that."

I hasten down stairs and write a short ncte to Col. Freeman, whom I know intimately, informing him of the circumstances, and begging that he will allow John Salter to come over at once, and I despatch my groom in the dog-cart that he may bring him back without loss of time.

As I return to the house, after seeing him start, I met Dr. Bruce leaving the house.

"Poor old soul," he says. "Her troubles are nearly over; she is sinking fast. I almost doubt whether she will live till her son comes."

"How she could have accomplished such a journey at her age, I cannot understand," I observe.

"Nothing is impossible to a mother," answers Dr. Bruce; "butit has killed her.

I go in, but I find I cannot settle to my usual occupations. My thoughts are with the aged heroine who is dying up stairs, and presently I yield to the fascination that draws me back to her presence.

As Dr. Bruce says, she is sinking fast. She lies back on the pillows, her cheeks as ashy gray as her hair. She clasps my wife's hand in hers, but her eyes are wide open and have an eager, expectant look in them.

"At what time may we expect them?" whispers my wife to me.

"Not before four o'clock," I answer in the same tone.

"He will be too late, I fear. She is getting rapidly weaker."

But love is stronger than death, and she will not go until her son comes. All through the winter's day she lies dying, obediently taking what nourishment is given her, but never speaking except to say:

"My lad, my lad! God is good; he will not let me die till he comes."

And at last I hear the dog cart. I lay my finger on my lip and tell Mary to bring up John Salter very quietly. But my caution is needless; the mother has heard the sound, and with the last effort of her remaining strength she raises herself and stretches out her arms.

"My lad! my lad!" she gasps, as, with a great sob, he springs forward, and mother and son are clasped in each other's arms once more.

For a moment they remain so. Then the little woman sinks back on my wife's shoulder, and her spirit is looking down from heaven on the lad she loved so dearly on earth.

She lies in our little churchyard under a spreading yew tree, and on the stone which marks her resting place are inscribed these words, "Faithful until Death."

Our Laddie has gained far spread renown for his good works, and as I sit finishing this brief record of a tale of which he is the hero, he lies at my feet, our ever-watchful, faithful companion and friend.

FRIED APPLES.—Fried apples make a nice entree. Cut across the core in slices and then brown in lard, or butter and lard mixed, drain them hot. They make a nice garnish for roast pork when prepared in this way. Some cooks use beef dripping instead of lard and like the flavor better.

POTATOES FRIED IN CREAM.—Chop cold boiled potatoes, season with salt and pepper. For the cream, one pint of boiling milk, one tablespoon of butter, same of flour. Use just cream enough to moisten the potatoes. Make into flat cakes and fry brown in hot fat, on all sides.

THE IMMORTAL WILLIAM.

Interesting Stories About the Birthplace of Shakespeare.

The hundreds of American tourists who go to Stratford-on-Avon every year and inspect the little house where the immortal William first saw the light never hear the most interesting of all stories about the place. Perhaps it was my luck during a recent hasty trip abroad to get this information. Perhaps it was my newspaper instinct that was always prying into things and asking the most absurd, out-of-the-way questions. The reason I can not give. But the fact came to me all the same. It was one of the neat maiden ladies who have charge of the Shakespeare birthplace that imparted the information. I feel pretty sure she did not mean to impart it. English men and women are not over-anxious to praise anything Americans may do for England, or for any of England's cherished heroes. The maiden lady in question let the information slip out by mistake. She had kept herself in restraint hitherto to Americans, but she divulged enough to arouse my curiosity. I at once dropped the character of a tourist and became an interviewer. I even threw aside my pilgrim phase far enough to take out a pencil and notebook and jot down the story as she told it to me.

It seems the old house in which Shakespeare was born had begun to decay very fast after the first quarter of this century had passed. The people of Stratford were indifferent to the historical value attached to the place. The tourists who arrived from day to day simply had the house pointed out to them, and were then hurried on to Hathaway cottage, where the sweet William did his courting, or to the church where the great dramatist is buried. The owner of the property, who got it from one of the Shakespearean descendants, viewed the estate merely from a financial standpoint. Its possession or sale was a matter of pounds and shillings with him. He had no other use for it. In 1845 he advertised the property for sale. Strange to say, it went begging for a purchaser.

For over a year there was not even a bidder. It never struck the proprietor that by fitting the house up, so that it was safe to enter, he could capture many a shilling, or even half-crown, from the tourist and the eager admirer of Shakespeare. All Stratford seemed to overlook the fact that the most interesting relic of all relics that reminded people of the town's chief citizen was the house where he was born, and in whose shadow he passed his boyhood and most of his youth. The bench on which he sat and made love to Anna Hathaway was preserved, but the room in which his nativity occurred and the bed in which he slept were allowed to go to rack and ruin. The lines young William wrote to the gentle Anne Hathaway, every verse of which ended.

"Anne hath a way, Anne hath a way
For making love, Anne hath a way,"

were carefully kept framed and hung on the wall in the old Hathaway cottage. But the initials "W. S." carved by the boy with his knife or scrawled on rough characters on the walls of his room at home were permitted to die out and be obliterated. It was a strange commentary on the English inhabitant of interesting towns. Generally he is eager to save all relics and charge heavily for the sight of each article of interest.

It was in 1847 that P. T. Barnum went to England for the first time. He was in search of curiosities that would add to the fame he had already acquired at home. While in London one day he heard accidentally that Shakespeare's birthplace was for sale. He at once saw a glorious opportunity. He would buy the house, move it bodily to America, and exhibit it as part of the "greatest show on earth." The next day saw him at the Red Lion in at Stratford, in search of the owner. Somehow he missed him, and left word that he would give $13,000 for the property.

So far as material value was concerned it was ten times what the house was worth. But the proprietor thought the property was greatly desired by some one, from the price offered, and he demanded $15,000 for it. Barnum would willingly have paid that sum, but before he had a chance to bid higher several wealthy Englishmen learned of the American offer, hurried to Stratford and paid the price asked. They suddenly awoke to the danger that threatened the old house and concluded it would never do to have Shakespeare's birthplace leave England or Stratford-on-Avon. Barnum felt sore over the matter, for he knew there was money and fame in the transaction. Perhaps his soreness has kept him from telling the public how he rescued one of the most interesting spots in the world from utter ruin. Had it been bought by an ordinary citizen he would have converted it into a modern dwelling place and taken away even the semblance of its original appearance and historical halo.

The men who purchsed the property formed a stock company and appointed trustees to take charge of the house. Money was subscribed in order that Shakespearean relics of all kind might be purchased and put on exhibition in the house. The two estimable maiden ladies who still have personal charge were appointed. They were quite young in 1850, but to-day they are decidedly antiquated, and therefore, in keeping with their surroundings. Everything was put in place about the house and arranged as nearly as possible as it was when Shakespeare was a boy. Shakespeare's father used part of the house for a tavern and that part was turned into a museum. Shakespearean relics of all sorts were procured, and the collection has been increased from time to time until it is now exceedingly valuable. The very air of the house is Shakespearean. The old ladies are walking encyclopedias of Shakespearean lore. They are ready to refute all scandals connected with dear William's name, and to narrate marvelous and hitherto unpublished tales of his greatness. They are particularly emphatic in denying the stories of the great bard's bibulous tendencies, and declare that he never lay under an apple tree for twenty-four hours in a drunken stupor.

The bed-room in which Shakespeare was born and even the bed where the event took place are pointed out. The desk he used at the quaint old school is shown, and the evidences of a busy jack-knife are glorified. His signet-ring that he wore on his thumb is shown, with the initials on it. This reverence for the bard pervades the whole of Stratford. You see Shakespeare everywhere. There is a Shakespeare in the shoemaking line, a Shakespeare stable, a Shakespeare hotel and, doubtless the ubiquitous plumber attaches the great name to his trade.

A LION KILLED BY A DOG.

The Desperate Combat Witnessed by a Wyoming Hunter.

John Gaylor, a noted hunter of the Wind Mountains, has a breed of dogs famous for their fierce courage and active strength. They are a pure cross between the bloodhound and the best English bull-dog. Many bear, elk and mountain lion have these dogs brought to bay and assisted in slaying. Hair and Hide are the two foremost representatives of the gallant and efficient breed. Not long since Mr. Gaylor was aroused from sleep during the night by a piteous bawling in his calf pen and an uproar among his dogs. Hastening out, he perceived by the light of a brilliant moon two lions making off. They had come for veal, and had nearly succeeded in getting it. The next night Mr. Gaylor watched his corral, but the wary brutes did not come. The following night there came from the snowy summits of the Wind Mountains a light snowfall. The old hunter was now sure of his game.

Taking Hair and Hide in the early morning he sailed forth. In a short time his course was crossed by the trail of the whole family. The dogs at once sped along the freshly-tracked snow, and soon the game was found in a leafy covert of pine and quacking aspen. Pushing his way through the snow-laden boughs the hunter came in close sight of the family. The lion was standing on the trunk of a huge fallen pine, his long tail swinging from side to side, while his eyes flashed with a green fire. The lioness was crouched at a short distance off at the foot of another huge tree, in the forks of which could be seen two active whelps. Hare and Hide at once sprang for the lion, and a savage fray began.

The combat between the royal brute and his fierce and active foes now became terrific. Gaylor watched the lioness and the fight. He was of his dogs, and wanted them to kill their enemy olone. Even if he had been disposed to lend a helping hand, such was the fierce confusion of the struggle that he would have been as liable to have hurt his faithful friends as their savage foe. After a ten minutes' struggle the deep growl of the lion became more faint; soon they ceased entirely, and the proud hunter beheld his two brave dogs, one at the broad muzzle of the mountain king and the other at his wide haunch. The lion was dead and fairly "stretched out," to use an expressive Westernism. Hair and Hide were dripping with gore from a dozen different wounds, both deep and sore. They were on the fight still, however, and wanted to attack the lioness at once, but Gaylor would not allow them to do any more, and a ball from his rifle stretched the lioness in death. Each of the whelps demanded a bullet, and a whole royal family had paid the stern penalty of their tyrannical customs.

JUDGE LYNCH IN INDIANA.

Three Notorious Outlaws Taken From Jail and Hanged.

Three of the famous outlaw gang of Archers, namely, Thomas and Martin, brothers, and John, a son of Thomas, suffered the extreme penalty of their crimes just after midnight on the 10th of March, at Schoals, Ind., at the hands of Judge Lynch. Precisely at 10.30 o'clock a vigilance committee of 100, composed of men from Larkin and Orange counties, entered the town. The lynchers was very quiet and orderly, and the Sheriff was first aroused by the barking of his dog, followed by a knock on the door. He asked who was there, and the answer was a crashing in of the front door, followed by heavy blows, which completely demolished it. The crowd then went to the jail door and knocked off the lock, but here they found another door which would not yield to blows. After about twenty minutes a man in the crowd was found who understood the opening of the cell door. The lynchers then rushed in and grabbed all three of the prisoners. When the Archers saw the lynchers come in they made no resistance, and when asked if they had anything to say they refused to speak. Their hands were tied behind their backs, and they were taken over to the court-house yard and hanged to young maple trees.

Tom Archer, the eldest of the gang, who was about 60 years old, was hanged first. His feet were touching the ground when viewed by the United States Press correspondent. Martin Archer, brother to Tom, aged 45 years, is hung up high and dry, and both of his eyes are staring wide open, making a ghastly sight. John Archer, son of Tom Archer, who was about 30 years old, is hanging with his hands tied behind him about thirty feet from his father.

The crimes for which they were hanged consist of almost everything on the criminal calendar, from murder down to petty thieving. For twenty-five years they have been a reigning terror both in Martin and Orange counties, and have terrorized the community in which they lived. They never failed to visit vengeance for a fancied slight and many a farmer in Orange and Martin counties has lost considerable sums of money by being robbed, cattle stolen or barns or houses burned down.

As the Sandwich Islander believes that the strength and valor of the enemy he kills passes into himself, so we gain the strength of the temptations we resist.

YALE STUDENTS' ROOMS.

Adorned in the Most Elegant and Luxurious Manner.

In spite of the prominence which the sons of rich men hold, there is a well-defined spirit to suppress any attempt at flashy display. Most men dress fashionably, but very few exquisitely, to use that word in a well-understood sease. The style of a student's apparel has, however, certain characteristics that make it distinctive. That wherein the affluence of a student's allowance first asserts itself is the furnishing of his apartments. These consist of a study and two small bedchambers, usually occupied by two friends. Many of these rooms are adorned in the most elegant and luxurious manner. The walls are decorated with linerusta, with frieze and dado of tasteful design. Smyrna rugs cover the floor of tesselated woods, and high-art furniture, with satin upholstery and expensive tapestries, is ranged about the room in graceful negligence.

On the walls hang paintings and engravings with subjects best calculated to appeal to students' tastes. The Queen Anne mantel is full of costly bric-a-brac, and the space not occupied by these fantasies is filled with programmes, German favors, barber shop signs, prizes, society plaques, trophies, photographs of "conquests," and the host of other mementoes of events dear to the college student.

It must not be supposed, however, that extravagance in decorating apartments carries with it, necessarily, the idea of prodigality or fastness. There is nothing in the possession of handsome surroundings that should induce a student to forsake his scholastis pursuits. It very often happens that elaborate quarters are occupied by a man of most correct and studious habits.

It is really rather dangerous for a man of convivial tendencies to adorn his room expensively. It frequently occurs that a company of hilarious guests will transform a collection of Parisian statuettes into an array of reminiscent torsos; satin-covered couches will, under their effusive influence, assume the doubtful designs of Gobelin tapestries, Smyrna rugs will take on the mysterious weaving of an Indian shawl and valuable paintings will acquire peculiar blotches and blemishes that bury its authenticity in a mysterious gloom that ought ordinarily to enhance the worth 100 fold. It has happened within the memory, too, of one of the youngest inhabitants of Yale, that an occupant of a $2,000 suit in Farnum, entertained a gathering of classmates at "an evening tea," and when he awoke the following afternoon, he sent for a teamster to haul away the debris and spent another $1,000 in refurnishing his quarters.

But it must be said in mere justice that the style of adorning quarters at Yale is as a general thing not near so extravagant as that prevailing at some other universities. Three thousand dollars expended on rooms in Matthews or Weld at Harvard is quite an ordinary proceeding. In Beck hall there are several suits, the adornment of which entailed an expenditure of $10,000, $12,000 and even $20,000. In the latter dormitory there is at present a young man—from California probably—who had his furniture insured for $15,000.

There is another side to the picture. Up under the roof of East Divinity hall the reporter saw a room that may serve as a type to the other extreme. There was no carpet on the floor; the furniture consisted of three straight-backed chairs, an old-style lounge covered in green oil cloth and a large home-made table. Upon the board placed aboae the fire-place to serve as a mantel were some old books, two half-consumed candles and a clock with a dismal tick-tock.

There was not a picture on the walls—nothing anywhere to relieve the dullness of the place excepting a blue flag that hung under the dirty, unused gas-fixtures and indicated that the occupant of the den had once rowed a successful oar in the class boat races. The occupant sat at the table straining his eyes in the twilight over the pages of the philosophical essays of somebody or other. It was plain that this scrupulous economy restrained him from lighting the rickety German lamp as long as there was a single ray of daylight with which to pursue his work.

Adventure with an Alligator.

We are reliably informed that on Tuesday, the 2d inst., about the coldest day in this section for the last century, Mr. Edward Oliver, residing about twelve miles above this place, (Sylvania, Georgia,) went out to hunt some of his hogs, taking a negro boy along with him. After rambling about for some time they came to a pond and crossing it on the ice they discovered on the edge a considerable pile of leaves and straw, rather peculiarly heaped together; procuring a pole they proceeded to poke it into the mass to find out what could be its occupant, when, to their utter astonishment, out jumped a huge alligator, which attacked them furiously, putting them to flight.

Mr. Oliver took to his heels across the pond on the ice with the monster in hot pursuit, but he did not go far before a slip upon the ice brought him flat, and the dreaded reptile was upon him. He thought his time had certainly come, but in his desperation he seized his formidable foe by the upper and lower jaw, and held its mouth open until the negro came up and put a stick in it, thus propping its jaws apart and rendering it helpless. They then proceeded to exterminate his gatorship, which was soon accomplished. It measured something over six feet in length.

W. Matieu Williams remarks that the popular notion that mosquitoes are chiefly resident in tropical and subtropical countries is quite a mistake, the home of their mightiest legions being within and about the Arctic Circle. On coasting trips to the North Cape even, vessels are invaded by maddening swarms at every stopping-place. It is reported that in Alaska they form clouds so dense that it is impossible for sportsmen to aim at objects beyond. Native dogs are sometimes killed by them, and even the great grizzly bear is said to be occasionally blinded by their attacks and finally starved in consequence.

THE CENTRE REPORTER.

CENTRE HALL, PA., APRIL 7, 1886.

TERMS.—$2 per year in advance. $2.50 when not in advance. Advertisements 20 cents per line for three insertions.
One colum per year $90—½ colum $45.

☞Hereafter all subscribers paying their subscription in advance, will get a credit of two months additional as a premium on $2 in advance.

In Our New Quarters.

China. China.

Glass.—Our new Art Department attracts more attention, in its incomplete condition, than we had thought. Choicest articles from all countries and at lowest prices, consistant with the class of goods.

Presents for Weddings and Anniversaries—we carry a most elegant assortment.

We only ask you to inspect our line of China, Glass and Porcelain. We are positive you will not regret it.

Merchants' Place, Bellefonte.

D. GARMAN & SON.

LOCAL ITEMS.

We have the newest goods in market —Garmans.

——Thanks to Rev. S. L. Stiver for western papers.

——More snow on Wednesday and piling up fast.

Fine art goods at lowest prices for desents—Garman.

——Esq. Boal is administator for Isaac Gift, dec'd.

——Geo. Krape, of Spring Mills, has moved to Pottsgrove.

——Good assortment of bird cages for sale at Murray's drug store. tf

——Dr. Bright informs us there is considerable sickness in Miles township.

——Harry Kreamer, of Miles, contemplates making the west his future home.

——Mr. Rossman, the wagon-maker at Tussyville, is seriously ill from pneumonia.

——When in Bellefonte don't fail to see Jas. Harris & Co.'s new hardware store. 31m4t

——Rev. J. A. Bright, of Kansas, a native of Aaronsburg, is visiting friends in Centre county.

——Arrangements are being made to start a national bank at Mill Hall with a capital of $50,000.

——Mr. George Krape, one of Gregg twp's most worthy citizens, honored our sanctum with a call.

——Read ad. of new wire fence, which will be manufactured by J. B. Solt, special agent.

——Centre Hall has five general stores now. Hope there is a fortune in "store" for all of 'em.

——Centre Hall and Coburn stations knock the spots off of any other two stations for mud.

——The howling of young chicks is heard around the barn yards—"harbingers of spring"—chickens.

— Mr. Perry Stover, a former active business man of Coburn, has returned to visit his old friends.

——Have you seen Jas. Harris & Co.'s new mammoth three-story hardware store, the finest in the state. 31m4t

——The Bellefonte nail works had to shut down for want of coal, caused by the strike in the Clearfield region.

——We are informed the post-office racket at Far. Mills has ended, and the office is back again to Farmers Mills.

Envelopes, letter heads, and bill heads printed in plain style, at $1 per 1000, cash, when parties find their own paper.

——The collapsed grain house at Coburn is ready for business again, and no doubt is secure against a repetition of the disaster.

——B. F. Hoover moves from Spring Mills to Jersey Shore, this week, where he will be employed as brakeman on the railroad.

——All kinds of country produce wanted at Dale & Co.'s new store, Centre Hall, at highest market prices in exchange for goods.

— L. G. Lingle, son of ex-Sheriff Lingle, of Bellefonte, died at his home in Philipsburg, at 5:30 o'clock Sunday evening, 28 ult.

——Read the advertisement of A. G. Noll, boot and shoemaker, who solicits a share of the public patronage and is a good workman.

—Public sales are over; fellows who want free dinners and don't have invitations to weddings must now keep an eye on funerals.

——All the lots north of the depot, fronting on both sides the pike, belonging to the Wilson estate, have been sold for building purposes.

— A fine lot of goods at the new store of Dale & Co., in the Durst building. Go and see the new store and learn the bargains to be had there.

——J. P. Condo writes the REPORTER from Effingham county, Illinois, that the prospects for wheat are fine there now. Glad to hear it, friend Condo.

——Mr. James Neff and Mr. Barnhart, both of Roland, spent over Sunday in Centre Hall. Mr. Neff is reading medicine at present in Howard.

——Jacob Wagner, of Potter, accompanied by his son, gave the "Reporter" sanctum a call. Jake is like Gen. Grant —always with the inevitable segar.

——If the Bellefonte *Republican* were located at the upper end of the Bush house, how nicely the Bellefonte papers would be fixed for playing "pussy wants a corner."

DEATH OF JOHN SANKEY.

Mr. John Sankey, a well known and much respected citizen of Potter, died rather unexpectedly on last Friday at his home, surrounded by his family. Mr. Sankey's health had been failing rapidly in the last ten months, yet he was able to come to town and attend to his business, although occasionally obliged to stay at home for a few days from illness. He was in Centre Hall only a few days before his death, when we conversed with him, but found him pale and weak. It was his last visit here. He took to his bed and on Friday morning the community was startled to learn that Mr. Sankey way dead. He was a good and respected citizen, kind neighbor and most affectionate husband and father. He led a Christian's life and was a fervant member of the M. E. church. He was a son in-law of Maj. John Neff, dec'd. He leaves a wife and four children to mourn his death. His funeral took place on last Monday and was largely attended. Mr Sankey was a member of the Centre Hall lodge of Odd Fellows, and his funeral was conducted under the rites of the order, the members of which attended largely to pay their last tribute to the departed brother.

20 ANNIVERSARY.

On last Saturday evening Mr. and Mrs. Dr. Fisher, of Boalsburg, celebrated the 20 anniversary of their marriage. A very large number of invited guests were present from different parts of the county, including quite a number from Centre Hall, to congratulate the couple and wish them 20 years more of wedded happiness. Many handsome and valuable presents were left to the Dr. and his wife, as mementoes of the esteem of their many relatives and friends. The occasion will long be remembered by the good people of Boalsburg, as the affair for the time being was quite enlivening to the town.

BURGLAR'S NEST.

Quite a wonderful discovery was made in the barn of Cornelius Dale, at Lemont, the other day. While Mr. Dale was throwing straw from the mow in his barn he came on to what proved a burglar's nest hollowed out in the straw, entrance to which was made by the burglars by pulling a board loose at the lower end and then crawling through the opening thus made. There was considerable of a hole made in the straw, in which was found a trundle bed, set of blacksmith tools, a bible and quite a number of hymn books, two or three ham bones and some other things that we have forgotten.—Bellefonte News.

——In another column will be found the advertisement of Harry Hicks & Bro., hardware firm at Bellefonte. This establishment is one of the most complete of its kind in central Penn'a, and their ad. does near come up to what can be seen on a visit to their store. Farmers, mechanics, laboring men, housekeepers, all, will find at Hicks' anything wanted belonging to the hardware line. They are as pleasant a set of business men as you can meet, and we have never yet heard them complained of. Their prices will be found to suit the times. Go and see their stock, if you intend to build a house, wagon, or engage in any thing mechanical.

——Pennsvalley, from Potter township east, is better supplied with churches than perhaps any other section of equal population and area. In a distance of about 18 miles by 2½ wide there are no less than thirty of these edifices and all good buildings. Besides there are three or four more in contemplation. The seating capacity of the churches would be about 10,000, and the valuation, exclusive of parsonages, about $100,000, which would be an average of $3,400 for each. Really, the people of Pennsvalley can't be charged with neglecting the Gospel.

——At Farmers Mills, says an informant, there is a little misunderstanding about Uncle Sam's post office—its whereabouts. The post master, Mr. Dale, moved away, and placed the office in charge of a deputy, who removed it to Luce's grocery, some distance from the place in which it was lately kept. The mail carrier won't recognize the change, and makes his calls regularly to the old place, knocks, receives no answer, then departs and reports no mail. Perhaps the troops will have to be called out.

——The fight against licenses, in this county, at the coming term of court, will be the most bitter and persistent of any, and much speculation is had as to the result. The sins of some landlords in knowingly violating the liquor laws may drag down the innocent ones and those who have kept what are termed decent taverns. Saloons will have a tight squeeze to get thro', from all indications, and it is thought none of these institutions will be granted a license.

——Mr. Isaac Smith, son-in law of H. Witmer, deceased, has moved to this place with his family from Williamsport. Mr. Smith will be engaged in the store of Wolf & Son, as salesman; having had large experience in the mercantile business he will be quite an addition to the store above mentioned. We are pleased to have another pleasant family added to our town. Mr. Smith occupies the old Witmer homestead.

——Dale & Co. have opened their new store in Durst's building, and are now prepared to see their friends and offer them bargains in store goods equal to any other store here or elsewhere. They will keep a general assortment, embracing dry goods, notions, glassware, queensware, groceries, &c. Call at the new store and examine stock and prices.

——The Tyrone *Herald* reached us last week with a new head, new type and changed from a folio to a quarto, same as the REPORTER—on the whole the *Herald* looks quite handsome. There is one more change needed, from Republican to Democratic then the Salvation army would not need go for you.

——For good, substantial, home-made furniture, of every description, go to M'Cormic Brothers', Centre Hall, who have anything you want at prices that defy competition. Parlor and bed-room suits of latest styles. Office furniture to suit any occupation. Anything not on hand will be made on short notice.

——Had any quantity of rain this week, mixed with snow during early part of the week. Monday was wet, and rained heavily all Monday night and all day Tuesday. Waters are high everywhere, and we expect to hear of great damage by floods from all quarters.

——Last Sunday it snowed moderately all day. Much of it melted soon after it came down. Still the earth was covered some two inches. Of course, this meant more mud.

——The Sabbath school department of the new Lutheran church is now being occupied by the congregation for services. The main room will be completed in a few weeks.

——About three times a year the Bellefonte papers go half crazy over Monte Ward, a base-ball pitcher. O dear, what greatness there is in being a base-ball pitcher.

——The Lutheran and Reformed congregations at Coburn now have services in the Evangelical church. Both these denominations think of erecting churches of their own at that place.

——Mr. Linn has sold two more building lots at the station—one to John L. Dunlap, of Bellefonte, and the other to J. C. Brown. Both these gentlemen are making preparations to build.

——All persons wishing to buy cheap should first call at Dinges' store before purchasing elsewhere. They will continue selling out at cost and give all the advantage of a good bargain.

——Doc. Hosterman and Dave Runkle had a moist flitting on Tuesday. If these parties had been ducks, the rain would have been just the thing—but since they were not they only came in for a "ducking."

——Saturday morning last the ground was covered with two inches of snow, which fell during the night previous, and the consequence was several inches more of mud. A little covering of snow is the greatest success as a mud-maker that can be invented.

——Rev. S. L. Stiver, a native of Potters Mills, now principal of the Bunker Hill, Ill., Academy, writes us: Times are dull here; crops have averaged poorly the past few years; money is hard to collect, and the strike at St. Louis (36 miles distant) has made everything worse.

——PERMANENTS.—At the examination held last week permanent certificates were granted to the following teachers: W. H. Clark, Unionville; Miss Isenberg and Miss M. M. Cross, Philipsburg; J. B. Strohm, Centre Hill; J. M. Barnhart, Spring; F. A Foreman, Centre Hall; H. G. Meese, Bellefonte.

IN THE CITY.

Lewins, the head of the Clothing business in this part of the state, and the man who has the credit for introducing low prices, has gone to the city for a stock of new ready-made clothing which will arrive at the Philad Branch, by end of this week. He has purchased a full line of spring stock and will have the best display of men and boys' clothing ever seen in this county, and at figures so low that no competition can touch. Lewins never does anything by halves, and what he promises he more than fulfills. Call at the Philad. Branch if you want a first-class bargain in ready-made clothing.

——At Lock Haven ground was broken and the work of rebuilding the steam saw mill of Percy H. White, which was burned some time ago, commenced. The mill will be rebuilt by a company of men on the co-operative plan, the names of the partners being withheld from publication for the present. The new mill will be somewhat larger than the one destroyed by fire, and will have both a circular and gang saws. The intention of the company is to add in the near future a planing mill and machinery for the manufacture of staves, shingles, etc. The work will be pushed forward rapidly as possible, so as to have the mill in working order early in May.

LIVELY SELINSGROVE.

Selinsgrove, Pa., April 5.—Citizens of Selinsgrove have raised $35,000 to construct a building for the Watsontown boot and shoe factory, and the firm expects to move to the new location the 1st of July. Twenty-six families will move from Watsontown here with the factory. It is expected a nail factory will be erected here also in the near future. Selinsgrove presents an animated and lively appearance.

Centre Hall might occasionally take a hint from such items. What we want here is a few more men to do something, and less of those who "fight" against everything that others undertake. One enterprise, at least, was caused to give our place the cold shoulder when parties learned what a disposition some show to freeze out everything to help a town.

——The Lock Haven Express says that Doctors Holloway, of Salona, and Shoemaker, of Mill Hall, a few days ago, performed a skillful operation in removing an eye from the person of Jonathan Houtz, of Salona. Mr. Houtz, it will be remembered, is the man who was so badly injured a few weeks since by the explosion of a dynamite cartridge. The sight of the eye was destroyed by the injuries sustained at that time, and the removal of the sightless member was necessitated in order to preserve the other eye. Mr. Houtz is now doing well.

A singular disease, beyond the knowledge and skill of veterinarians, is devastating cattle pens in Susquehanna county. Judge Jessup recently lost nearly his entire herd of fine blooded stock.

Survivors of the Eighty-first Regiment, Pennsylvania Volunteers, contemplate the erection of a monument on the battle-field of Gettysburg, to mark the position held by that gallant regiment there.

SARAH'S COSTLY TROUSSEAU.

London, April 6.—Mme. Sarah Barnhardt will wear during her engagement in London prior to her departure for America the trousseau which she had especially prepared for her American tour. The dresses alone are said to have cost $15,620.

Ironically speaking Martin Irons seems to be the one too many irons in the fire of the labor controversy.

Barnum's cashier, Sinclar, has defaulted and gone to Canada with $6,500.

The volcano Kilauea, in the Sandwich Islands, has fallen into its own crater and withdrawn itself beyond sight and hearing.

If Congress passes a labor bill obnoxious to the workingmen they can have their remedy by striking at the polls—a remedy that is always legitimate and in order.

For the REPORTER.

A LETTER FROM MISSOURI.

GRANT CITY, Mo., Mar. 23, '86.

EDITOR REPORTER:—Before leaving Centre Co. on my recent visit, I promised a large number of my friends that I would write them upon my arrival home; but I find that to write each one of them will consume more of my time than I feel able to spare at present, and therefore ask the privilege of a little space in your paper to address them collectively.

Our party, consisting of Horace Zerby and family and myself, left Centre Hall station on the morning of the 10th inst. and arrived at Harrisburg about noon, where we were met by the agent of the B. & O. R. R. who conducted us to the ticket office of that company. We found matters fully up to our expectations and secured our tickets at the price contracted with their agent at Centre Hall. Instead of going to Martinsburg, West Va., we bought our tickets by way of Baltimore and Washington. We arrived in the former city about 7 o'clock in the evening of the day we started, and remained there all night, leaving the following morning at 8:40. This put us into Washington in daylight and enabled us to see the capitol, Washington monument and other objects of interest, besides giving us a view of Harper's Ferry and a day's ride through the mountains of West Virginia. The scenery along the B & O. through this section is said to be as grand and picturesque as along any route in the east. We crossed the Ohio river at Bellaire and should have arrived at Defiance at 4:43 in the morning but did not reach there until 6 on account of an accident which derailed the eastern passenger train and kept us from passing on. At Defiance we took the Wabash route, but on account of the accident we missed connecting with the fast express and were compelled to wait until ten o'clock, when we took an accommodation train to Lafayette, Indiana, where we remained until nearly 11 o'clock, when we took the fast line and arrived in St. Louis on Saturday morning at about six. Here we were again disappointed, having to remain there until 8:35 in the evening in order to get the fast line to Omaha. Again we resorted to the accommodation line whereby we were enabled to reach Brunswick, Mo., in the evening and remained there over night, thereby getting the fast line on Sunday morning, which put us into Albany—twenty miles from home—at about eleven o'clock. At this point we were met by a team for which I had telegraphed from Lafayette, and reached home at about 7 o'clock on Sunday evening. We should have arrived at Grant City on Saturday evening, but on account of the accident which delayed us about two hours, we missed connections and put us 24 hours behind time, besides compelling us to ride 20 miles through such mud as only Missouri can produce in spring time. Our party stood the trip splendidly, especially little Mable, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Zerby, who is less than four years old. The lines over which we came make close connections and are therefore a desirable route to those coming west. It is true, the distance is greater than by other routes, but the difference in fare will compensate the traveler for the extra time he is out. I might add that the Wabash officials are not nearly as accommodating as those of the Baltimore & Ohio. Our party is unanimous in the opinion that the Baltimore & Ohio is a daisy in every respect. Respectfully,

E. S. GARVER.

SCHOOL ENTERTAINMENT.

The entertainments on the evenings of March 27 and 29, given by the school of E. H. Maurer, at the Hecla school house, were interesting and amusing. The exercises consisted of recitations, dialogues, music, etc. Three interesting papers were read and prepared by Messrs. Dunkle and Showers, and Misses Rothrock, Allen and Yarnell. The introductory was delivered by Joseph Dunkle. Many of the young people took an active part in the exercises, among these was our famous preacher James Neff. Instrumental music was furnished by Messrs. Zimmerman and Deitrick and Miss Zimmerman. The weather and roads were bad both evenings, yet judging from the attendance the entertainments were a success. OBSERVER.

ACRES OF MONSTER SKULLS AND BONES.

Cartersville, Ga., April 5.—The water has receded from the Tumlin Mound Field, and has left uncovered acres of skulls and bones. Some of these are gigantic. If the whole frame is in proportion to two thigh bones that were found, their owner must have stood 14 feet high. Many curious ornaments of shell, brass and stone have been found. Some of the bodies were buried in small vaults built of stones.

PENNSYLVANIA RELIEF PLAN.

The relief plan of the Pennsylvania Railroad has already benefited its members and the heirs of some who were members to the extent of $12,000, $10,000 in death benefits and $2,000 in sick relief. The compulsory feature has been entirely eliminated, and in other ways is satisfactory to those it is intended to aid.

LATE NEWS.

Ten blocks were destroyed by fire at at Lacrosse, Wis., yesterday; 400 persons are homeless.

Repubs carried Cincinnati by 7000.

Everything quiet along the line of the Missouri Pacific and more men quit work.

Accounts of great rain storms all over, with nearly all railroad lines impeded.

The Knights of Labor telegraph Curtin that they endorse his resolution to investigate the cause of the strike.

BLEW OUT HIS BRAINS.

Greensburg, April 6.—John T. Mahaney, of New Haven, during the last few years lost $35,000, and becoming despondent he blew out his brains. His age was 38 years.

WORTH REMEMBERING.—Hereafter subscribers to the REPORTER, who will remit one year's subscription in advance can retain 25 Cents as a premium for advance pay.

Any of our subscribers sending us the names of two new subscribers with the cash one year in advance, will get one year's credit free on REPORTER.

——Penns Creek and all other Centre county streams are bank-full from the rains.

——Good hay for sale.—S. W. Smith.

BUSINESS LOCALS.

China and Glass for wedding anniversaries—Garmans.

A new 2-story House and lot, with new good, stable and other outbuildings, at the Centre Hall station, is offered for sale. Apply at the REPORTER office. 17mar3t

FOR SALE.—A good mare, suited for general use. Inquire of Aaron Harter, at the Centre Hall roller mill.

Calla Lily flour, full roller process, and guaranteed a superior article, for sale by And. Harter, Millheim. tf

WANTED—A house painter; steady employment given for the season. Address, 31mar3t F. W. WEBER, Boalsburg.

——Corn meal grists will be ground at the Centre Hall roller mill, Tuesday and Saturday of each week. tf

——"Bellefonte" or "Logan Cement" reduced to $1.25 per barrel, and every barrel warranted—H. K. HICKS & BRO. Bellefonte. 31m2t

——C. W. Rishel will open a select school, at Centre Hall, on April 12. Tuition reasonable. td

——Whole pepper ground to order at Murray's drug store. tf

——Merchant tailoring at the Philadelphia Branch, and satisfaction guaranteed. An experienced head overseas this department. tf

——Jas. Harris & Co. are sole agents for Oliver Chilled plow, Centre Hall improved beam plow, and Centre Hall corn planters. 31m4t

——All the best cough drops in the market at Murray's drug store. tf

South Bend plows and repairs for sale at W. H. Bartholomew's, Centre Hall. 31mar4t H. K. HICKS & BRO.

CENTRE HALL MEAT MARKET.—The Centre Hall Meat market having a refrigerator families can at all times be supplied with fresh meats, of the best quality, also bologna sausage. Next door to hotel; open day and evening. 14may tf HENRY BOOZER.

——Shoemakers—I can supply you with rubber cement for mending gum boots, etc.—J. D. MURRAY.

——Have you seen the pipe organ and Noah's Ark at Jas. Harris & Co's new hardware store. 31m4t

APPLICATIONS FOR LICENSE.—Notice is hereby given that the following named persons have filed their petitions for license in the office of the Clerk of Quarter Sessions of the Peace in and for Centre County and that application will be made to the next sessions of said Court to grant the same:

Gottlieb Haag	Spring Twp.	Tavern
C A Faulkner	Philipsburg Boro.	Wholesale
James Passmore	" "	Tavern
John A McOmber	" "	"
S H Row	" "	"
Wm. Parker	" "	"
John Anderson	Bellefonte Boro.	Saloon
Daniel Garman	" "	Tavern
C G McMillen	" "	"
Emanuel Brown	" "	"
W R Teller	" "	"
Alois Kuhlbecker	Boggs Twp	"
Jeffrey Hayes	Rush Township	"
E A Nolan	Snow Shoe	"
Joseph Kleckner	Penn	"
Henry G Shaffer	Gregg	"
Jas A Livingston	Ferguson	"
John H Bibby	Gregg	"
Boston Veihderfer	Snow Shoe	"
John G Uzzle	" "	"
W T Ardrey	" "	"
John H Odenkirk	Potter	"
And. Immel	Haines	"
William S Musser	Millheim Borough	"
J W Newson	Howard	"
Wm R Rook	Millheim	"
D J Moyer	Centre Hall	"
Henry Robb	Walker Township	"
D H Ruhl	Potter	"
Henry J Walker	Snow Shoe	"

R. G. BRETT, Clerk.

Bellefonte, Pa., March 29, 1886.

COURT PROCLAMATION

Whereas, the Hon. A. O. Furst, President of the Court of Common Pleas of the 49th Judicial District, consisting of the counties of Centre and Huntingdon, and the Hon. Jas R. Smith and the Hon. Chester Munson Assoc. Judges in Centre county, having issued their precept, bearing date 26th day of March, 1886, to me directed, for holding a Court of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery and Quarter Sessions of the Peace in Bellefonte, for the county of Centre, and to commence on the Third Monday of April next, being the 19th day of April 1886, and to continue three weeks. Notice is hereby given to the Coroner, Justices of the Peace, Aldermen and Constables of said county of Centre, that they be then and there in their proper persons, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of 26th day, with their records, inquisitions, examinations, and their own remembrances, to do those things which to their office appertains to be done, and those who are bound in recognizances to prosecute against the prisoners that are or shall be in the jail of Centre county, be then and there to prosecute against them as shall be just.

Given under my hand, at Bellefonte, the 19th day of March in the year of our Lord 1886, and the one hundred and tenth year of the Independence of the United States. W. MILES WALKER, Sheriff

FARMS FOR SALE.—The following farms belonging to the heirs of Mrs. Mary P. Wilson are offered at private sale:

1 Farm adjoining Centre Hall Station, containing about 270 ACRES, on which is located a tenant house, large barn, orchard etc. Water from Centre Hall reservoir on the premises.

2 The Foreman farm, situate on both sides of the turnpike, one mile east of the "Old Fort," containing about 350 ACRES; good farm buildings, and water on the premises.

ALSO a number of TOWN LOTS at Centre Hall station. JOHN B. LINN, Attorney for the Heirs.

For terms apply to James C. Boal, Esq., Centre Hall, Pa. 7ap6t

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.—Letters testamentary upon the estate of Jacob Arney, deceased, late of Potter township, having been lawfully granted to the undersigned they would respectfully request all persons knowing themselves to be indebted to the estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present the same duly authenticated for settlement.

24mar6t J. J. ARNEY, B. H. ARNEY, Executors, Centre Hall, Pa.

NOTICE TO TAX-PAYERS.—A list of unpaid taxes of duplicates in my hands for collection has been left with W. B. Mingle, at the office of Penns Valley Bank. It is necessary that we settle up by April court and request payment on or before April 24, 1886. B. H. ARNEY, Collector.

That slight cold you think so little of may prove the forerunner of a complaint that may prove fatal. Avoid this result by taking Ayer's Cherry Pectoral, the best of known remedies for colds, coughs, catarrhs, bronchitis, incipient consumption, and all other throat and lung diseases.

You can't work much to purpose unless you are well, but you can build up your health and strength with Parker's Tonic, and work will then become easy. It sets the lungs, liver and kidneys in working order. Coughs and colds vanish before it. Take it in time.

A. G. NOLL,

BOOT and SHOE MAKER,

Church St., CENTRE HALL.

Boots and Shoes made to order and satisfaction guaranteed. All kinds of repairs promptly attended to. Charges reasonable. Respectfully solicits a share of the public patronage, on any work belonging to his line. Shop will not be open Wednesdays and Thursdays. 7apy

DIED.

At her home three miles north of Houserville, March 13, Mrs. Sarah Tibbens, aged about 80 years.

On the 25th of March, in Harleton, relict of Daniel Spigelmyer, dec'd, aged 92 years, 2 months and 7 days, mother of Mr. Shem Spigelmyer, of Mifflinburg. The funeral took place on Sunday last at Harleton, and was very largely attended.—Telegraph.

MARKETS.

Reported by EVANS BROS., Produce Commission Merchants, No. 55 North Water St., Philad.

Butter, Eggs, Poultry, Cheese and all kinds of Country produce. Quick sales, good prices and quick returns.

PHILADELPHIA, Apr. 5, 1886.

BUTTER.		
Creamery, Penn'a, extra		32
" Western "		30
EGGS.		
Penn'a, Del and Md., per doz	crates	12
" " "	bbls	13
Western, ex brands "	crates	12
LIVE POULTRY.		
Fowls, straight, nearby	per lb	12
" mixed "	"	11
" Western, straight	"	11
" " mixed	"	11
Roosters	"	7
Ducks, Spring	"	13
Turkeys	"	11
DRESSED POULTRY.		
Turkeys, extra, young	per lb	14
" poor to medium	"	10
" old toms	"	9
Chickens, dry picked	"	13
" scalded	"	11
" Ducks	"	13
LIVE CALVES AND SHEEP.		
Calves, Del & Md, prime	per lb	7
" Fair to good	"	6
" Common stock	"	3 4
Sheep, prime	"	5½
Lambs, extra	"	7
Live Cattle	"	5¾
Hogs, live	"	5½
Pigs, live	"	6
Dressed Pork	"	5 5¾
SEEDS.		
Timothy	per bu	1 90 2 00
Clover	per lb	9½ 10
Flax	per bu	1 40
WOOL.		
Tub-Washed	per lb	32 39
Unwashed	"	22 29
FEATHERS.		
Choice Geese	per lb	50
Prime "	"	47 48
Chicken	"	4 5
Turkey, as to quality	"	4 5
Duck	"	25 30
HIDES.		
Hides, Dry	per lb	10 11
Calf, Salted	"	10 12
Hides, Green, Steer	"	6½ 7
" " Cow	"	6
" " Bull	"	4 5½
" Salted Steer	"	9
" " Cow	"	8
Sheep Skins, per piece		25 1 25
MISCELLANEOUS.		
Lard, Country lots, prime	per lb	6½
Tallow, Solid	"	5
" Cake	"	5
Honey in Comb	"	16
Country Soap	"	4

☞Price Current subject to Market Fluctuation

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.

Philadelphia, April 6.—Wheat market continued dull and prices declined ½c owing to the absence of export demand and lower reports from New York and the west. No. 2 Delaware in export elevator at 96½c, with No 1 Pennsylvania red quoted in do at 97½98c, No 3 red at 83c, and No 2 do at 91½c, closing with 91¾c bid and 92c asked for April.

Corn was fair. No 2 mixed on track at 45½. No 2 yellow in grain depot at 45c.

Oats—No 3 white at 39½c; 1 car choice do on track at 39¾, and 2 cars No 2 white at 40½c.

CATTLE MARKET.

Philadelphia, April 5.—The arrivals were, for the week—2400 beeves, 7500 sheep, 5500 hogs; previous, 1700 beeves, 7500 sheep, 5500 hogs.

Beef cattle closed dull and ½c lower; we quote extra at 5½a5¾c; good at 4¾a5¼c; medium at 4a4¼c; common at 2¾a3¾.

Veal calves were active at 5a6c.

Milch cows continued dull at $20 to $50.

Sheep were scarce and closed at ½c higher; extra 6¾a8¾, good 6a6½.

Hogs were active at 6¾a6¾ for western.

CENTRE HALL MARKETS.

PRODUCE AT THE STORES.

Butter	16	Eggs	10
Ham	10	Sides	6
Shoulders	8	Potatoes	40
Lard	6		

GRAIN MRKETS.

REPORTED WEEKLY BY KURTZ & SON.

Prices subject to fluctuations of market.

Wheat, Red	$ 88	Oats	$ 30
Wheat, White	83	Rye	56
Corn, shelled	43	Barley, No. 1	60

Wheat mixed with Rye bought at rye weight and prices.

COAL.

For Cash or Grain.

Egg	$ 4 50	Small Stove	$ 4 65
Broken	4 50	Pea	2 90
Lump	4 50	Soft	2 50
Chestnut	4 50		

FLOUR AND FEED.

Fancy Pat. Flour	4 60	Bran per ton	16 50
Best Roller Flour	$ 4 40	Bran, retail, cwt.	90
2d Best Roll'r Flour	4 25	Chop per ton	22 00
Middlings per ton	18 50	" retail per cwt	1 20

Prices at J. Long & Son's,

SPRING MILLS, PA.

Small Stove Coal	$ 4 50	White & mixed	$ 80
Chestnut	4 20	Butter	18
Egg	4 10	Eggs	12
Pea	2 60	Potatoes	35
Snow Shoe	2 50	Lard	6
Red Wheat	80	Pork	5
Beef	5c to 6c.		

ST. ELMO HOTEL,

No 317 & 319 *Arch Street, Philadelphia.*

Reduced rates to $2.00 per day. The traveling public will still find at this Hotel the same liberal provision for their comfort. It is located in the immediate centres of business and places of amusement and different railroad depots, as well as all parts of the city, are easily accessible by Street Cars constantly passing the doors. It offers special inducements to those visiting the city for business or pleasure.

Your patronage respectfully solicited.

JOS. M. FEGER, Proprietor.

tf 2or

ALL KINDS OF GRAIN,

White and red wheat, rye, shelled corn oats and barley wanted at the Centre Hall Roller Mill—for which the highest market prices will be paid. Grain taken on storage. tf

STORE ROOM FOR RENT.—G. R. Miess offers his store room for rent, after April 1, located ½ mile southwest of Tusseyville. For further information apply to JACOB MIESS, 17mar 1d Tusseyville, Pa.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of administration upon the estate of George Woods, deceased, late of Gregg township, having been lawfully granted to the undersigned, she would respectfully request all persons knowing themselves to be indebted to the estate to make immediate payment and those having claims against the same to present the same duly authenticated for settlement.

24mar6t M. M. WOODS, Spring Mills, Adm'r.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—Letters testamentary upon the estate of Daniel Luse, deceased, late of Gregg township, having been lawfully granted to the undersigned he would respectfully request all persons knowing themselves to be indebted to the estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present the same duly authenticated for settlement.

7mar6t M. L. RISHEL, Executor, Farmers Mills, Pa.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of administration upon the estate of Isaac Gift, deceased, late of Penn township, having been lawfully granted to the undersigned, he would respectfully request all persons knowing themselves to be indebted to the estate to make immediate payment and those having claims against the same to present the same duly authenticated for settlement.

7apy6t JAS. C. BOAL, Adm'r, Centre Hall.

Great, Great, Great Grandfather of James Robert Kerlin